



THE

BOSTON HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSICS

BEING A SELECTION OF THE MOST APPROVED

PSALM AND HYMN TUNES, ANTHEMS, SENTENCES, CHANTS, &c.

TOGETHER WITH MANY BEAUTIFUL EXTRACTS FROM THE WORKS OF

HAYDN, MOZART, BEETHOVEN, AND OTHER EMINENT COMPOSERS.

HARMONIZED FOR THREE AND FOUR VOICES, WITH A FIGURED BASE FOR THE ORGAN AND PIANO FORTE.

Assembled men to the deep Organ join The long resounding voice, oft breaking clear, At solemn pauses, through the swelling Base; And, as each mingling flame increases each, In one united ardour rise to Heaven !!—Thomson.

EDITED BY
LOWELL MASON.

ELEVENTH EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

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Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1832, by Joseph Lewis, Secretary of the Handel and Haydn Society, in the office of the Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.



THE several later editions of this work have presented an almost uniform appearance. It was thought better to forego the advantages, as to correctness and good taste, which would have resulted from introducing various improvements, than to subject choirs and schools to the inconvenience arising from frequent alterations in the tunes. It is obvious, however, from the progressive nature of science and taste, in respect to music as well as other subjects, that this uniformity cannot be, and ought not to be perpetual. Within the last few years, much attention has been directed to the subject, and, as was to be expected, great improvement has been made, not only in the manner of performing psalm and hymn tunes, but also in their composition.

Is it to be supposed that in psalmody, science and taste have accomplished all they can accomplish? and is it desirable that all attempts at improvement should be checked? This is impracticable, if it were desirable. The same tunes, and in the same form, will not always please. New tunes will be composed, and old tunes will receive new harmonies, and other alterations will be introduced, more in accordance with the existing taste. The question, then, is whether this book shall be enriched, by being made to conform to these improvements, or whether, by remaining stationary while the public aste is advancing, it shall be suffered to fall into neglect.

Unless, therefore, it be maintained that the present psalm and hymn tunes cannot be improved, and that no better can be substituted in their stead, or else, that bad tunes are as valuable as good ones, there may be as valid reasons, founded in public utility, for introducing alterations into books of psalmody, as for introducing alterations into text books on arithmetic or grammar,

In accordance with these views, it has been thought advisable, after deferring it several years, to make, at this time, a thorough revision of the Handel and Haydn Collection, and to present to the lovers of church music, from the new materials which have been accumulating, those pieces which are most interesting and valuable; and to make such other additions, together with such alterations in the tunes of former editions, as the improving state of psalmody and of the public taste seemed to require. In doing this, it has been found very difficult to pursue a proper medium between an excessive desire for novelty, on the one hand, and undue prejudices in favor of early associations, on the other. Utility has been the aim. No alteration, not even the most trifling, has been made, except for the purpose of rendering the book more truly raluable.

The present edition of this work is believed to possess advantages over any preceding edition, in the following respects: viz.

1. New Music. Nearly one hundred metrical times have been introduced, presenting a great variety in respect to style, and a large portion of entirely new times. These have been selected with great care, and it is believed that nearly all of them are of such a character as to promote the great design of psalmody, and are well adapted to secure its appropriate effect. It would have been easy to have given a larger portion of light music, and of imitative and fugueing pieces; but it was supposed that the good sense and improved aste of the public would be better satisfied with those times, which, while they have a sufficient flow of melody to interest and please, are, at the same time, sufficiently chaste and dignified for public religious worship. Several of the times newly introduced are in the chanting style. These will be found well adapted to psalms and hymns of a didactic or prosaic character, which require to be recited rather than to be sung.

2. Harmony. The editor has aimed so to adapt the parts to vocal execution, as that they may be easily performed without instrumental accompaniment; while, at the same time, it is believed that the organist will find a richer and fuller harmony in this, than in any preceding edition. Combinations and progressions will occasionally be found, which could hardly be justified by rules drawn from the works of Haydn and Mozart, but which are common in the works of older writers, and especially in church music. In the course of the work there will be found several tunes, harmonized in the style of ancient psalmody, and closing on the dominant, or on the relative minor or major mode. Although these will, perhaps, appear singular, yet no good reason is known why this ancient style, which is peculiar to the church, should not be preserved. Some of them contain very rich harmony, and when properly performed, are very solemn and truly devotional.*

3. CLASSIFICATION. Such pieces as are principally designed for private use, and for those who have nade considerable proficiency in music, have been separated from the common psalm and hymn tunes, and placed among the anthems and select pieces. All the tunes from page 25 to page 248 will be found, under various circumstances, appropriate to the purposes of public worship. To a considerable extent, tunes in the same key, or in keys nearly related, have been placed together. This will be found convenient where choirs are accustomed occasionally to change the tune, while going through with a hymn, for the sake of securing more appropriateness between the music, and the sentiment, in the several stanzas.

4. Anthems and occasional pieces. Several of the longest, and probably the least useful of these, have been omitted, and their places supplied with others which are shorter, easier, and more applicable to the various circumstances of public worship. The chief object of this work is to furnish church music for common use; and it is not, therefore, to be expected that it should contain a very great variety of anthems, choruses, and pieces suitable for musical exhibitions and concerts. A collection consisting of such pieces, the Handel and Haydn Society have presented to the public in Choral Harmony, to which individuals and choirs are recommended

5. Introductory Rules. These have been written entirely anew, in the form of question and answer. Although very brief and perfectly simple, they are believed to contain every thing necessary for acquiring the art of reading music.

Whether the present edition of this work has actually been improved in the several respects just mentioned, the public will judge.

In regard to future alterations little need be said. It is not to be supposed, as before intimated, that science and taste have yet accomplished all that they are capable of accomplishing for church music, and that nothing further can be done to enrich and purify it, and render it more capable of communicating elevated enjoyment, and of expressing and exciting devout feeling. Nor can it be desired by any candid and reflecting person, that such improvements, when made, should not be given to the public in books designed for common use. The public have a claim to them; and no book which should reject them could long continue to deserve or receive public patronage. Still, those changes should be introduced in such a manner as to occasion as little embarrassment as possible. On this account it is intended, that, for some time to come, future editions of this work, should they be called for, shall receive such alterations only, as are imperiously demanded; and that they shall so nearly correspond, as to admit of their being used together, without much inconvenience. One tune may occasionally ke exchanged for another, promising to be more pleasing and useful, and additions may be made; but in general it will probably be thought advisable to present new music to the public through the medium of supplementary publications.

No pains have been spared to correct and enlarge this edition of the Handel and Haydn Society Collection, and to adapt it to the taste and wants of the community. It contains, in addition to the most common standard tunes used in public worship, a great variety of new music, embracing tunes of all the different metres; and without any invidious comparison with other valuable works in the same department, it is deemed safe to say, that no similar publication contains such an amount and variety of church music. Previous editions of the work have been honored with much more of public favor and patronage than was anticipated. This edition is presented to the lovers of psalmody, and to all others who feel an interest in this part of public worship, with the hope and confidence that it will be found still more worthy of their ap-

probation and support.

EXTRACTS FROM REVIEWS OF THE WORK.

"It is a collection [Handel and Haydn Society] containing most of the old approved tunes whose melody or air is dignified, solemn, reverent, chaste, and every way suited to divine worship—harmonized judiciously upon the improved and essential principles of modern musical science. This is ground enough for recommendation." "The harmony throughout is executed in the highest style of scientific accuracy and skill. But what is still more important, it has been written with a constant reference to the grand object of church music, the excitement of devotional feeling. It is emphatically religious harmony."—Christian Spectator, published at New Haven.

"We congratulate the friends of Church Music on the appearance of a book containing a sufficient number and variety of tunes for public and private worship, harmonized with judgment, accuracy, and elegance. Believing it to be calculated to improve the public taste in relation to psalmody, and to secure this delightful part of public worship from its languishing state, we sincerely hope it may be generally adopted, and become the standard of sacred music."—Christian Advocate, published at Philadelphia.

"We feel fully assured, that the Handel and Haydn Collection is calculated to elevate the standard of secred music, and to secure the object of its institution; and we warmly recommend its introduction, as a sure means of improving this part of the public services of religion."—Boston Telegraph.

"After a thorough examination we are decidedly of the opinion, that clergymen and others, who are desirous of improving the present state of sacred music, can employ no means so effectual as the circulation of this admirable collection."—Boson Recorder.

"It is a work, containing one of the most complete collections of psalmody that ever was embodied."

"It demonstrates the advancement of the Americaus in music." "Without pretending to have looked minutely into each of the tunes, contained in this volume, we can assert of the many we have examined, that they are well arranged, that he harmonies are faultless, and that the devotional character of both music and words has been attended to most strictly."—Harmonicon, published at London.

"The concurrent testimony of good judges, so far as we have had the opportunity of knowing, is, that the selection of melodies is singularly judicious and complete."—Missionary Herald.

"This collection excels in the selection and variety of the tunes, and in the perfection of the harmony." "A book so valuable must become the standard of music in our churches, since its harmony and style are fixed on the immoveable has of science and correct taste."—New Haven Chronicle.

INTRODUCTION TO THE ART OF SINGING.

LESSON I.

OF THE STAFF.

1. What is a Staff?

A Staff is five lines with their intermediate spaces.

Example.

2. What is the use of a Staff?

Most of the musical characters are written upon it.

3. In what order are the lines and spaces of the Staff counted? From the lowest, upward.

EXAMPLE.

. Lines.		Spaces.	
5 — Fifth Line. 4 — F-urth Line. 5 — Third Line. 2 — Second Line. 1 — First Line.	,	4 Fourth Spa 3 Third Spac 2 Second Space 1 First Space	e. ace

4. What is each line and space of the Staff called?
A degree.

5. How many degrees does the Staff contain? Nine; there being five lines and four spaces.

6. What are used when more than nine degrees are wanted?

The spaces below or above the Staff; also additional lines called added, or leger lines.

	Example.
Space above.	Leger lines above.
Space below.	Leger lines below.

LESSON II.

- OF THE REPRESENTATION OF MUSICAL SOUNDS UPON THE STAFF.
- How many primary musical sounds are there?
- 2. How are they named?

After the first seven letters of the alphabet, A, B, C, D, E, F, & G.

- 3. How are musical sounds represented upon the Staff?
 By the letters after which they are named.
- 4. What is a Clef?

A Clef is a character used to fix or determine the situation of the letters upon the Staff.

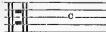
- 5. How many Clefs are there? Three.
- 6. What are they called?

The Base, or F Clef; the Tenor, or C Clef; and the Treble, or G Clef.

EXAMPLE.
The Base, or F. Clef.
The Tenor, or C. Clef.

The Treble, or G Clef.





G _____

7. Which of the Clefs are most used in yocal music?

The Base and Treble; the latter being appropriated to the Tenor and Alto as well as to the Treble.

8. How are the letters placed upon the Staff according to the Treble Clef?

Situation of the letters upon the Staff, according to the Treble Clef.

Fifth line.		_ G	
Fourth space.		E	_
Fourth line. Third space.			-
Third line,-	<u>^ · </u>	В	_
Second space.	X	G. A	
First space.	(() F		
First line.——. Space below.	DE	·	(

9. How are the letters placed upon the Staff according to the Base

Clef? Space above. Fourth space. Situation of the Fourth line .--Third snace. letters mon the Third line .-Staff according C Second space. to the Base Clef. Second line. Space below.

10. How does the use of the Treble Clef for Tenor and Alto. differ from its use for Treble?

When used for the Tenor and often when used for Alto it signifies

G on an octave lower than when used for Treble.

Note. The following example exhibits the G Clef as variously used, the Base Clef, and the relative situation of each.



and the Jeger line above the Base Staff.

Middle C being

the leger line be-

low the Treble

11. What is the use of the Tenor or C Clef?

It is used for the Tenor on the fourth line; and for the Alto on

the third line of the Staff; and always represents the middle C.

Note. This clef is also in common use in European music for the Treble or Soprano, and when thus used it is placed upon the first line of the Staff.

LESSON III.

OF NOTES AND RESTS

1. What are notes?

Characters written upon the Staff as signs of musical sounds showing their length and order.

2. How many kinds of notes are there? Six:

3. What are they called?

Semibreve, Minim, Crotchet, Quaver, Semiguaver, and Demisemiquaver.

EXAMPLE.

Semibreves.	Minims.	Crotchets.	Quavers.	Semiquavers.	Demisemiquavers.
-00			9	0000	
	0				

4. What is the proportionate duration or length of the notes? One Semibreve is equal to 2 Minims, or 4 Crotchets, or 8 Quavers, or 16 Semiquavers, or 32 Demisemiquavers.

One Minim is equal to 2 Crotchets, or 4 Quavers, or 8 Semi-

quavers, or 16 Demisemiquavers.

One Crotchet is equal to 2 Quavers, or 4 Semiquavers, or 8 Demisemiquavers.

One Quaver is equal to 2 Semiquavers, or 4 Demisemiquavers.

One Semiquaver is equal to 2 Demisemiquavers.

5. What is the use of a dot after a note? A dot after a note adds one half to its length.

EXAMPLE.

Dotted Minim.	Dotted Crotchet.	Dotted Quaver.		
0.	.0.			
	<u> </u>			

6. What is the use of the figure 3, placed over or under any three notes of the same kind?

It shows that the three notes over or under which it is placed are to be performed in the time of two notes of the same kind without the figure.

7. What are such notes called?

Triplets.



8. What are rests?

Rests are marks of silence.

9. How many are there?

10. What are they called?

Semibreve rest, Minim rest, Crotchet rest, Quaver rest, Semiquaver rest, and Demisemiquaver rest.

EXAMPLE.

Semipreve rest. Minim rest. Crotchet rest. Quaver rest. Semiquaver rest. Demisemiquaver rest

11. How long is the performer required to remain silent at a rest?

As long as he would be singing its corresponding note, or note of the same name.

12. How may the length of a rest be augmented?

By the use of a dot, as is the case with notes.

*The figure 6 is sometimes placed over or under six notes, signifying that they are to be performed in the time of four notes of the same kind without the figure.

LESSON IV

F VARIOUS MUSICAL CHARACTERS.

1. What is the use of a Flat?

A Flat lowers the pitch of a sound, half a tone.

2. What is the use of a Sharp?

A sharp raises the pitch of a sound half a tone.

3. What is the use of a Natural?

A Natural restores a note made flat or sharp to its original sound.

EXAMPLE.

Flats	Sharps.	Naturals.
	- # #=	

4. What are Flat's or Sharps called, when placed at the beginning of a tune or strain?

The Signature.

5. What are Flats, Sharps or Naturals called, when placed before a single note?

Accidentals.

6. How far do accidentals extend their influence?

Through the measure in which they occur. .

7. What is the use of a Bar?

A Bar is used to divide the notes into equal measures.

8. What is a Measure?

A Measure consists of all the notes contained between two bars,

EXAMPLE,

Measure	Bar.	Meas	nre. , B	ar.	Measu	re.	Ba	r. Me	asure.	B	ar.
1 0		0	0	96	0			- 0000	900		
(1)		7	,								
7-				<u></u>			المصاد			μ	L

v

9. What is the use of a Double Bar?

It shows the end of a strain, or a line of the poetry.

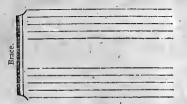
Double Bar.

Double Bar.

Or,

10. What is the use of a Brace?

It shows how many parts are to be performed together.



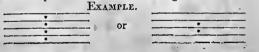
11. What is the use of a Tie or Slur?

It shows that the notes over or under which it is drawn are all to be sung to one syllable.



12. What is the use of a Repeat?

It shows what part of a tune is to be sung twice.



_3. What is the use of Marks of Distinction, or Staccato Marks?

They are placed over or under such notes as are to be performed in a very short, distinct manner.



14. What is meant by singing Staccato?

Singing in a short, pointed, and articulate manner.

15. What is meant by singing Legato? Singing in a smooth, close, and gliding manner.

16. What is the use of a Panse?

It shows that a note may be continued beyond its usual length.

Pau	isC.	
 · · ·	5	_
		 _

17. What is the use of a Direct?

It is employed at the end of a staff, to show the place of the first note upon the following staff.

Example. Øirect.
,

18. What is a Shake or Trill?

It consists of a quick alternate reiteration of the note above, with that over which the character is placed, and usually ends with a turn from the note below.



NOTE. The Shake is an ornament, both brilliant and elegant; but it should have no place in Psalmody, or common Church Music.

19. What is an Appogiature?

A small note which takes its time from the note which immediately succeeds it. It always occurs on an accented part of a measure.



20. What is an After Note?

A small note which takes its time from the note which immediately precedes it. It always occurs on an unaccented part of a measure.

EXAMPLE.



No s. Appogiatures and After Notes are not reckoned in making up the time of a measure; but are deducted from the time of the Notes on which they depend. This, for the most part, is done in proportion to their own nominal value, with the exception that the Appogiature receives double its nominal value when it precedes a pointed note. As the losertion of these Notes is a matter of taste, and as the best composers has them

in various ways, no rule that is of infallible application can be given for their performance, which must vary according to the expression of the passage in which they occur. They are usually written in a smaller character than common notes, to show that they do not properly belong to the chord in which they appear; by which means a visible breach of the laws of harmony is avoided.

21. What are Syncopated Notes?

Those which commence on an unaccented and are continued on an accented part of a measure.

EXAMPLE.



LESSON V. (a.)

OF SOLMIZATION.

1. What is Solmization?

It is the application of certain syllables to musical sounds.

2. Of what use is Solmization?

It enables the young performer to utter a sound with fulness and freedom, and assists him to secure a correct intonation.

It promotes a feeling or consciousness of the precise relation of the sounds in the octave to each other, and especially to the Tonic, or Key Note. By associating the several syllables with their corresponding sounds, this relation becomes familiar. and we acquire the habit of expressing any note with ease and certainty.

3. How many syllables are used in Solmization? Seven; there being one for each sound.

4. What are thev?

Do, Re. Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si.

Doe, Rae, Mce, Fa,* Sole, La,* Sec.

5. Which of these syllables governs the others, and fixes their places upon the Staff? Si.

6. By what is the place of the syllable Si known?

By the Signature.

7. What is the Signature?

The Flats or Sharps placed at the beginning of a tune or strain.

8. What is the signature said to be, when there are neither flats or sharps at the beginning of a tune or strain?

Natural.

9. If the signature be natural, on what letter is the syllable Si?

10. If the signature be one flat, (Bb) on what letter is the syllable Si?----On E.

11. If the signature be two flats, (B and Eb) on what letter is the syllable Si?

On A.

12. If the signature be three flats, (B, E, and Ab) en what letter is the syllable Si?

On D.

* The a in these syllables may be sounded as in Far, or as in Fall—at the discretion of the Teacher.

13. If the signature be four flats, (B. E. A and Dh.) on what letter is the syllable Si?

14. If the signature be one sharp, (F#) on what letter is the syllable Si?

On F#

15. If the signature be two sharps, (F and C#) on what letter is the syllable Si?

On C拉.

16. If the signature be three sharps, (F, C and G#) on what letter is the syllable Si?

On G# 17. If the signature be four sharps, (F, C, G and D#) on what let-

ter is the syllable Si? On D#. 18. Having ascertained the place of the syllable Si by the signa-

ture, by what rule are the places of the other syllables known?

They follow upon each degree of the Staff, in regular order. 19. What is the order of the syllables ascending from Si?

Do. Re. Mi. Fa. Sol. La.

20. What is the order of the syllables descending from Si? La, Sol, Fa, Mi, Re, Do.

21. What effect have accidentals on solmization?

When accidentals are used, it often becomes necessary to change the syllables, in order to sing in exact tune.

22. How are such changes to be made?

Sometimes by a different termination of the syllables, Fe for Fa. Se for Sol. &c.: and sometimes by considering the accidentals as occasional changes of the signature.

NOTE. The use of accidentals is so various, that it is impossible to give any rule which shall be applicable to all cases. A judicious teacher will be able to direct such changes as the nature of the different passages may require, and to assign the reasons for them

LESSON V. (b:)

OF SOLMIZATION BY FOUR SYLLABLES.

1 What is solmization?

It is the application of certain syllables to musical sounds.

2: How many syllables are used in solmization?

Four.

3. What are they?

Fa, Sol, La, Mi.

4. Which of these syllables governs the others, and fixes their places upon the Staff?

Mi.

5. By what is the place of the syllable Mi known?

By the Signature.

6. What is the Signature?

The Flats or Sharps placed at the beginning of a tune or strain.

7. What is the Signature said to be when there are neither flats or sharps at the beginning of a tune or strain?

Natural.

8. If the Signature be natural, on what letter is the syllable Mi?

9. If the Signature be one flat, (Bb) on what letter is the syllable Mi?

10. If the Signature be two flats, (B and Eb) on what letter is the syllable Mi?

On A..

11. If the Signature be three flats, (B, E and Ab) on what letter is the syllable Mi?

On D.

12. If the Signature be four flats, (B, E, A and Db) on what letter is the syllable Mi?

On G.

13. If the Signature be one sharp, (F#) on what letter is the syllable Mi?

On F井.

14. If the Signature be two sharps, (F and C#) on what letter is the syllable Mi?

On C#.

15. If the Signature be three sharps, (F, C and G#) on what letter is the syllable Mi?

On G#.

16. If the Signature be four sharps, (F, C, G, and D#) on what letter is the syllable Mi?

On D#.

17. Having ascertained the place of the syllable Mi by the Signature, by what rule are the places of the other syllables known?

They follow upon each degree of the staff in regular order.

18. What is the order of the syllables ascending from Mi? Fa, Sol, La, Fa, Sol, La.

What is the order of the syllables descending from Mi?
 La. Sol. Fa. La. Sol. Fa.

20. What effect have accidentals upon solmization?

When accidentals are used it often becomes necessary to change the syllables, in order to sing in exact tune.

21. How are such changes to be made?

Sometimes by a different termination of the syllables, as Fe for Fa, Se for Sol, &c. and sometimes by considering the accidentals as occasional changes of the Signature.

Note. See note at the end of Lesson V. (a.) page xii.

LESSON VI.

OF TIME.

1. What is meant by Time, in Music?

The duration, or the measure and movement of sounds.

How many kinds of time are there? Three 3. What are they called? Common, Triple and Compound.

Note. There are, strictly speaking, but two kinds of time; Common or equal, and Triple or unequal; but by a union of two or more measures of either of these a third kind may be formed, which it may be convenient to designate by another name. Compound time, however, may always be reduced to Common or Triple.

4. What is the difference between Common, Triple, and Compound

Common time contains two equal notes in each measure—Triple time contains three equal notes in each measure—Compound time is formed by the union of two or more measures of Common or Triple time.

OF COMMON TIME.

5. How many signs has Common time?

6. What is the first sign of Common time?

The letter <u>C</u>.

7. What note or notes fill a measure?

A Semibreve or its equal in other notes or rests.

8. How many motions or countings are employed in describing or measuring it?

Four.

On what part of the measure does the accent fall?On the first and third.

10. What is the second sign of Common time?

The letter with a bar drawn across it.

11 What note or notes fill a measure? A Semibreve or its equal in other notes or rests. 12. How many motions or countings are employed in describing or measuring it?

Two or four.

13. On what part of the measure does the accent fall?
Usually on the first, but sometimes on the first and third.

14. What is the third sign of Common time?

The figures $\frac{\overline{2}}{4}$

15. What note or notes fill a measure?

A Minim or its equal in other notes or rests.

16. How is it described or measured and accented?

In the same manner as the second sign of Common time.

OF TRIPLE TIME.

17. How many signs has Triple time?

18. What is the first sign of Triple time?

The figures 3

19. What note or notes fill a measure?

A dotted Semibreve, or its equal in other notes or rests.

20. How many motions or countings are employed in describing or measuring it?

Three.

21. On what part of the measure does the accent fall? Principally on the first, and slightly on the third.

-22. What is the second sign of Triple time?

The figures $\frac{\overline{3}}{4}$.

23. What note or notes fill a measure? A dotted Minim, or its equal in other notes or rests. 24. How is it described or measured and accented?

In the same manner as the first sign of Triple time.

25. What is the third sign of Triple time?

The figures 3

26. What note or notes fill a measure?

A dotted Crotchet, or its equal in other notes or rests.

27. How is it described or measured and accented? In the same manner as the first sign of Triple time.

OF COMPOUND TIME.

28. How many signs has Compound time? Two.

29. What is the first sign of Compound time?

The figures 5

30. What notes fill a measure?

Two dotted Minims, or their equal in other notes or rests.

31. How many motions or countings are employed in describing or measuring it—Two, or Six.

32. On what part of the measure does the accent fall?

On the first and fourth:

33. What is the second sign of Compound time?

The figures 6

34. What notes fill a measure?

Two dotted Crotchets, or their equal in other notes or rests.

35. How is it described or measured and accented?

In the same manner as the first sign of Compound time.

Note. Other signs of Compound time, as $\frac{9}{4}$, $\frac{9}{8}$, $\frac{9}{16}$, &c. may be sometimes found; but they seldom occur in modern music.

36. What note is made the general standard of reckoning time?
The Semibreve.

37. Why are figures employed as signs of time?

To express the fractional parts of a Semibreve contained in a measure: as $\frac{3}{4}$, three crotchets, or three fourths of a Semibreve; $\frac{3}{8}$, three quavers, or three eights of a Semibreve, &c.

38. What rest is used to fill a measure in all kinds of time?

A Semibreve rest.

39. How may the habit of keeping time with accuracy be acquired?
By the frequent and persevering practice of counting or beating while singing.

NOTE. On the subject of beating time, Dr. Arnold makes the following remark:—"I am by no means an advocate for the smallest motion or gesticulation, either with the hand, foot or head, when a performer once begins to perform with any degree of exactness; but at the commencement, it is absolutely necessary that the right hand should be taught to make the beats in every measure, till it becomes to the pupil what the pendulum is to the clock, which is to keep it regular and in exact motion."

LESSON VII.

OF THE DIATONIC SCALE AND THE MAJOR AND MINOR MODES

1. What is the Diatonic Scale?

A gradual succession of eight* fixed sounds; proceeding by unequal degrees, or intervals, called Tones and Semitones.

2. How many Tones are there in the Diatonic Scale? - Five

3. How many Semitones?—Two.

4. What is meant by mode?

The order or arrangement of Tones and Semitones in the Diatonic Scale.

5. How many modes are there? Two.

6. What are they called?

Major and Minor.

* The first of the seven primary sounds, being repeated to make out the eight notes, or to complete the octave.

7 What is the peculiar effect of each mode?

The Major Mode is bold and cheerful: the Minor Mode is pathetic and mournful.

8. What is the order of intervals in the Diatonic Scale, Major Mode?

From the Third to the Fourth sounds. [Mi to Fa]—and from the seventh to the eighth sounds [Si to Do] are semitones; the rest are whole tones.

9. What is the order of Intervals in the Diatonic Scale Minor Mode.

ascending?

From the Second to the Third sounds [Si to Do]-and from the Seventh to the Eighth sounds [Sol to La] are semitones, the rest are whole tones.

10. What is the order of Intervals in the Diatonic Scale, Minor

Mode, descending?

From the Fifth to the Sixth sounds [Mi to Fa] and from the Second to the Third sounds [Si to Do] are semitones, the rest are whole tones. NOTE. The arrangement of Intervals in the Diatonic Scale may be represented by the following divisions of a nerrendicular line.

ne rollowin	g divisions of a p	erpendicular	mne.			
MAJO	R MODE.	MINOL	R MODE	. Desc	R MODE.	-
Do. —	Semitone.	La	Semitone.	La. —	8	
Si. ——	7	Si.	7 .		Tone.	
	Tone.	- '	Tone.	Sol. —	7	
La	- 6 ~	Fi. —	- 6		Tone.	
	Tone.		Tone.	Fa	Semitone.	
Fol. —	5	Mi	- 5	Mi	5	
	Tone.		Tone.		Tone.	
Fa	Semitone	Re —	Tope.	Re	4	
Mi	3	Do	3 .		Tone	
	Tone.		Semitone	Do	Semitone.	
Re —	2	Si. —	2	Si. —	2	П
	Tone.		Tone.		Tone.	
20	2	La -	1	La	1	

11. What is the difference between the Ascending and Descending scale, Minor Mode?

In the Ascending scale, the upper Semitone occurs between the seventh and eighth sounds; but in the Descending scale it occurs between the fifth and sixth sounds.

12. What characters are used to denote this change in the Minor Mode?

Sharps or Naturals are used* as accidentals in ascending; and Naturals or Flats are used as accidentals in descending.

13. When are the Major and Minor Mode said to be relative?

When the Signature is the same—or, when they agree in Signature.

14. What is the relative Minor to any Major Key?

Its sixth above or its third below.

15. What is the relative Major to any Minor Key?

Its third above or its sixth below.

16. What interval is that which determines the Mode to be either Major or Minor.

The third.

17. What is the difference between the third in the Major mode, and the third in the Minor mode?

The Major third is one Semitone greater.

18. To what is the peculiar effect of each mode to be chiefly attributed?

To the third.

19. What is meant by the Key note?

The note with which the scale begins and ends.

20. What syllable is applied to the Key note in the Major mode? Do. [Fa.

21. What syllable is applied to the Key note in the Minor mode? La.

^{*} On the Sixth and Seventh Degrees of the Scale.

22. When is the Diatonic scale said to be in its natural position?
When it is formed without the aid of flats or sharps—or when the signature is natural.

23. On what letter does the Natural Diatonic scale commence-Ma-

jor mode?--On C.

24. On what letter does the Natural Diatonic scale commence—Minor mode?——On A.

25. What is meant by the transposition of the scale?

The scale is said to be transposed when it commences on any other

letter than C in the Major mode; or on any other letter than A in the Minor mode.

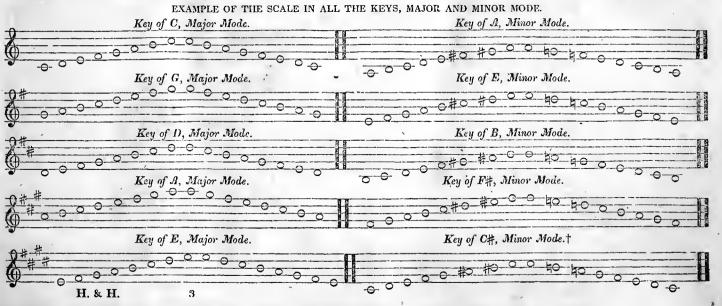
26. In the transposition of the scale how is the relative situation of the semitones preserved?——By the use of Flats or Sharps

27. Into how many keys may the scale be transposed?

Twelve-each of which may be in the Major or Minor mode.

28. But if there are but seven primary sounds in music, how can these twelve keys be obtained?

By an artificial division of the Diatonic scale into Semitones



INTRODUCTION TO THE ART OF SINGING



LESSON VIII.

Of the peculiar qualities and relation of the several notes which compose the Diatonic scale, or, of the technical appellations applied to the several notes of the scale, descriptive of their peculiar character and relative situation.

1. What is the first note of the Scale, or the Key note, called?

The Tonic. [Do in the Major and La in the Minor mode.]

2. What is its peculiar character?

It determines the pitch of the scale. It is the basis or foundation upon which all the other notes rest, and from which they are reckoned.

3. What is the second note of the scale called?

The Supertonic. [Re in the Major and Si in the Minor mode.]

4. Why is it so called?

Because of its situation; being the next above the Tonic.

5. What is the third note of the scale called?

The Mediant. [Mi in the Major and Do in the Minor mode.]

6. Why is it so called?

Because it is midway between the Tonic and Dominant.

7. What is peculiar to the Mediant?

It forms in connexion with the Tonic the most important chord in harmony; and determines the nature of the mode.

8. What is the fourth note in the scale called?

The Subdominant. [Fa in the Major and Re in the Minor mode.]

9. Why is it so called?

. Because it sustains the same relation to the Octave, which the Dominant sustains to the Tonic: being a fifth below the Octave, as the Dominant is a fifth above the Tonic.

10. What is the fifth note of the seale called?

The Dominant. [Solin the Major and Mi in the Minor mode.]

11. Why is it so called?

Because of its importance in the scale, its constant occurrence, and its immediate connexion with the Tonic

12. What is the sixth note of the scale called?

The Submediant. [La in the Major and Fa in the Minor mode.]

13. Why is it so called?

Because it is midway between the Subdominant and the Octave; or because it sustains the same relation to the Octave which the Mediant sustains to the Tonic.

14. What is the seventh note of the scale called?

The subtonic, or leading note. [Si in the Major and Sol in the Minor mode.]

15. Why is it so called?

Because it is only a Scmitone below the Octave, and upon hearing it the ear naturally anticipates the Octave.

16. What is the eighth note of the scale called?

When considered in relation to the first it is called the Octave 17. What is the difference between the Tonic and the Octave?

The difference consists only in the pitch; the Octave is essentially the same, being but a repetition of the Tonic, eight notes higher,

18. How may the Tonic or Key Note be known?

If the Signature be natural, C is the Tonic in the Major, and A in the Minor mode. If the Signature be formed by Sharps, the Tonic in the Major mode is always the first degree above the last Sharp of the Signature, and the Tonic in the Minor mode is always the first degree below the last sharp of the Signature. If the Signature be formed by Flats, the Tonic in the Major mode is always the third degree below the last flat of the signature, and the Tonic in the Minor mode is always the second degree above the last flat of the signature.

The last note in the Buse is usually the Tonic, though not necessarily so.

19. How may the Minor Tonic be known from its relative Major?
By the leading note, which in the Minor mode is always formed by an accidental.

LESSON IX.

OF INTERVALS AND THEIR INVERSION.

1. What is meant by an Interval?

The distance from one sound to another.

2. What is the smallest practicable interval?

A Semitone.

3. How many intervals are found in the Diatonic Scale? Fourteen.

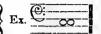
Unison.

4. What are they called?

Minor Second.
Major Second.
Minor Third.
Major Third.
Perfect Fourth.
Sharp Fourth.
Flat Fifth.
Perfect Fifth.
Minor Sixth.
Major Sixth.
Major Seventh.
Major Seventh.
Octave.

EXAMPLE.

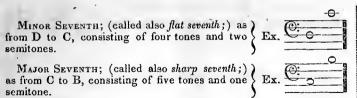
Unison. This cannot properly be called an Interval, although in composition it is considered and treated as such; as C, C.



MINOR SECOND; as from E to F, consisting of one semitone.



MAJOR SECOND; as from C to D, consisting of) one tone MINOR THIRD; (called also the flat third or lesser third;) as from E to G, consisting of one Ex. tone and one semitone. MAJOR THIRD; (called also sharp third or) greater third;) as from C to E, consisting of two tones. PERFECT FOURTH; as from D to G, consisting of two tones and one semitone. SHARP FOURTH; (called also Tritonus;) from F to B, consisting of three tones. FLAT FIFTH; (called also imperfect or false) fifth;) as from B to F, consisting of two tones and two semitones. PERFECT FIFTH; as from C to G, consisting of three tones and one semitone. MINOR SIXTH; as from E to C, consisting of ? three tones and two semitones. MAJOR SIXTH; as from C to A, consisting of four tones and one semitone.



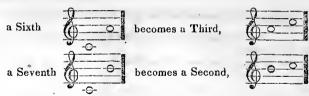
Octave; as from C to C, consisting of five Ex.

5. What is meant by the Inversion of Intervals?

When the lowest note of an Interval is placed an Octave higher, or when the highest note of an Interval is placed an Octave lower, such change is called Inversion.

EXAMPLE.





- 6. Which of the Diatonic intervals are called Consonant? The Octave, Fifth, Perfect Fourth, Thirds and Sixths.
- 7. Which of the Diatonic intervals are called Dissonant?
 The Seconds, Sevenths, and Sharp Fourth.

LESSON X.

OF THE CHROMATIC SCALE, &C.

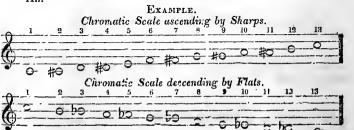
1. What is the Chromatic Scale?

A scale proceeding by Semitones only.

2. How is the Chromatic Scale formed?

By a Division of the Diatoric Scale into semitones; ascending by Sharps, and descending by Flats.

3. What syllable is used in singing this scale?



4. How many distinct sounds are there in the Chromatic Scale?

5. How may the Diatonic Scale be formed upon each of these as a

Tonic or Key Note?

By the use of Sharos or hats. [See Lesson vii. Ques. 23, and Ex. page xvii.]

OF CHROMATIC INTERVALS.

6. What are Chromatic intervals?

Such Intervals as are derived from the Chromatic Scale.

7. What are thev?

Extreme Sharp, or Superfluous, Unison; as } Ex.

Extreme Sharp, or Superfluous, Second; as } Ex.

Extreme Flat, or Diminished, Third; as from Ex.

Extreme Flat, or Diminished, Fourth; as from } Ex.

Extreme Sharp, or Superfluous, Fifth; as } Ex.

Extreme Flat, or Diminished, Sixth as from } Ex.

Extreme Sharp, or Superfluous, Sixth; as from } Ex.

Note. The Scale is also subdivided into smaller intervals called Dieses, or Quarter Tones, as from C# to Db; or from G# to Ab, &c. and thus divided, it is called the Enharmonic Scale. These distinctions, however, although theoretically important, are of little practical utility; since upon keyed instruments, as the Organ, or Piano Forte, the extreme sharp second, is the same as the Minor Third; the extreme flat third is the same as the Major Second, &c. and the same key is used for C# and Db—G# and Ab, &c.

It is believed that, with the assistance of a judicious instructer, the foregoing principles will be sufficient for all the purposes of vocal performance. To such as wish to become acquainted with the Theory of Music, Callcott's Musical Grammar, Kollman's Essay on Musical Harmony, and Burrow's Thorough Base Primer, are recommended as the best works which have been published in this country.

EXPLANATION OF MUSICAL TERMS.

A. signifies in, for, at, with, &c.

Adagio (or Ado.) signifies the slowest time.

Ad libitum, at pleasure,

Affettuoso, in a style of execution adapted to express affection, tenderness, supplication and deep emotion. Allegro, a brisk and sprightly movement

Allegretto, less quick than Allegro.

Alto, Counter, or high Tenor.

Amoroso, in a soft and delicate style.

Andante, with distinctness. As a mark of time, it implies a medium between the Adagio and Allegro movements.

Anduntino, quicker than Andante.

Authem, a passage or passages of scripture set to music.

A tempo, in time.

Assai, generally used with some other word to denote an increase or diminution of the time of the movement; as Adagio Assai, more slow; Allegro Assai. more quick.

Base, the lowest part in harmony.

Bis, this term denotes a repetition of a passage in music. Brilliante, signifies that the movement is to be performed in a gay, showy and sparkling style.

Cantabile, elegant, graceful, melodious.

Canto, song; or, in choral compositions, the leading melody.

Canto fermo, plain song.

Charus, a composition or passage designed for a full choir.

Chromatic, a term given to accidental semitones. Con. with.

Con furia, with boldness.

Crescendo, Cres. or ____, with an increasing sound Con spirito, with spirit.

Du Capo, or D. C., close with the first strain.

Del segno, from the sign.

Dirainuendo, Dim. or ____, with a decreasing sound. Dirge, a piece compesed for funeral occasions.

Divoto, in a solemn and devout manner.

Duetto, or Duet, music consisting of two parts. Dolce, sweetness, softness, gentleness, &c.

E. and.

Expression, that quality of composition, from which Piuro, or Pia, so. we receive a kind of sentimental appeal to our Pianissimo, Pianiss, or PP, very soft. feelings.

Expressivo, with expression. Forte, strong and full.

Fortissimo, very loud.

Fugue, or Fuge, a piece in which one or more of the parts lead, and the rest follow in different intervals of time, and in the same or similar melody.

Forzando, for fz.] the notes over which it is placed are

to be boldly struck with strong emphasis. Giusto, in an equal, steady, and just time.

Grave, Gravemente, deep emotion.

Grazioso, graceful; a smooth and gentle style of execu-

tion approaching to piano.

Harmony, an agreeable combination of inusical sounds, or different melodies, performed at the same time.

Interlude, an instrumental passage introduced between two vocal passages.

Interval the distance between any two sounds.

Largo, somewhat quicker than Grave.

Larghetto, not so slow as Largo.

Legato, signifies that the notes of the passage are to be performed in a close, smooth and gliding manner. Lento, Lentemente, slow.

Ma, not.

Ma non troppo, not too much, not in excess. Melody, an agrecable succession of sounds.

Men. less.

Mezza voce, with a medium fulness of tone.

Mezza, half, middle, mean.

Moderato between Andante and Allegro.

Motto, much.

Non, not .- Non troppo presto, not too quick.

Oratorio, a species of Musical Drama, consisting of airs, recitatives, duets, trios, choruses, &c.

*Overture, in dramatic music is an instrumental composition, which serves as an introduction.

Orchestra, the place or band of musical performances. Pastorale, a composition generally written in measure of 6-4 or 6-8, the style of which is soothing, tender and delicate.

Paca, little, somewhat.

Ponnoso, grand, dignified.

Presto, quick.

Prestissimo, very quick.

Quartetto, a composition consisting of parts, each of which occasionally takes the leading melody. Quintetto, music composed in five parts, each of which

occasionally takes the leading meledy.

Recitative, a sort of st, to resembling speaking.

Rippienno, full.

Sempre, throughout; as sempre niano, soft throughout. Soprono, the Treble or higher voice part.

Sostenuto, sustaining the sounds to the utmost of their nominal length.

Staccato, the opposite to Legato; requiring a short, articulate, and distinct style of performance.

Senza, without; Senza Organo, without the Organ. Siciliano, a composition written in measure of 6-4, or 6-8, to be performed in a slow and graceful manner.

Souve, agrecable, pleasing,

Spiritueso, with spirit. Solo, a composition designed for a single voice or instrument. Vocal soles, duets, &c. in modern music, are usually accompanied with instruments.

Sabità, anick,

Symphony, a passage to be executed by instruments. while the vecal performers are silent.

Tacit, be silent. Turdo, slowly.

Memno, time.

Tasto Solo, denotes that the movement should be performed with no other cherds than unisons and octaves.

Trio, a composition for three voices.

Tutti, all, all together.

Veloce, quick.

Vigoroso, with energy. Verse, one voice to a part.

Pivace, in a brisk and lively manner.

Volti, turn over

LESSONS FOR THE EXERCISE OF THE VOICE.*



BOSTON HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY

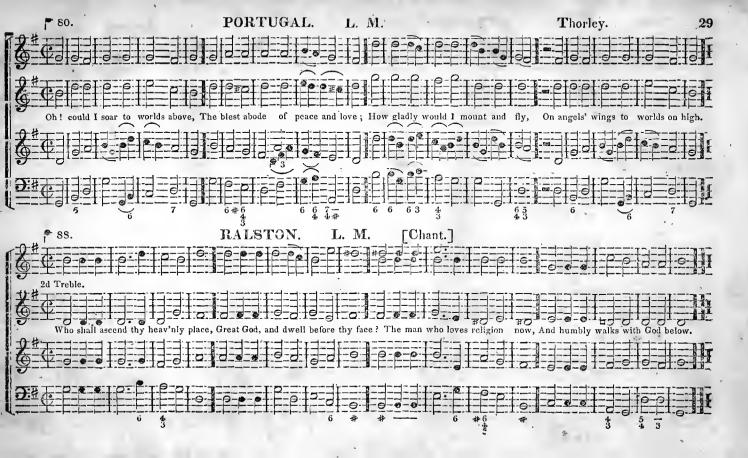
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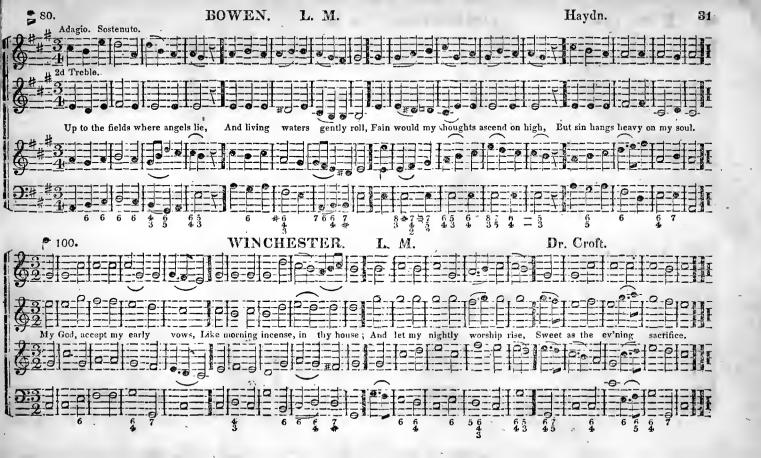






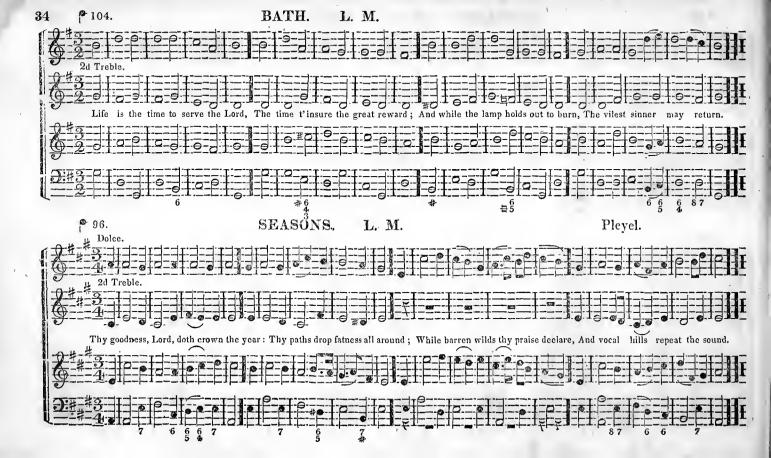


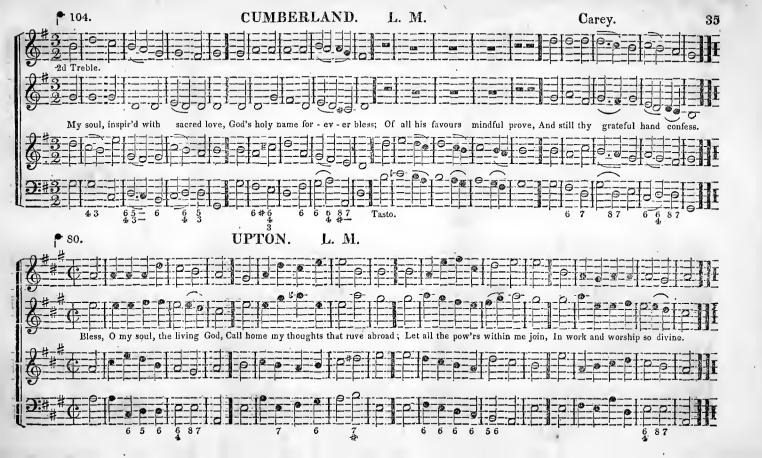


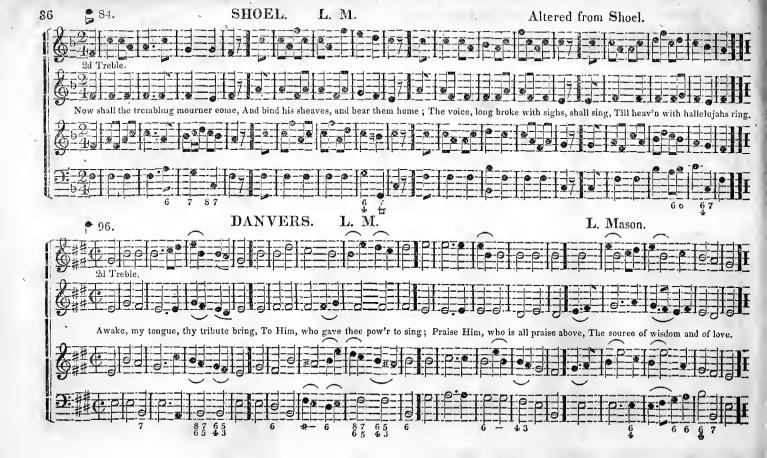


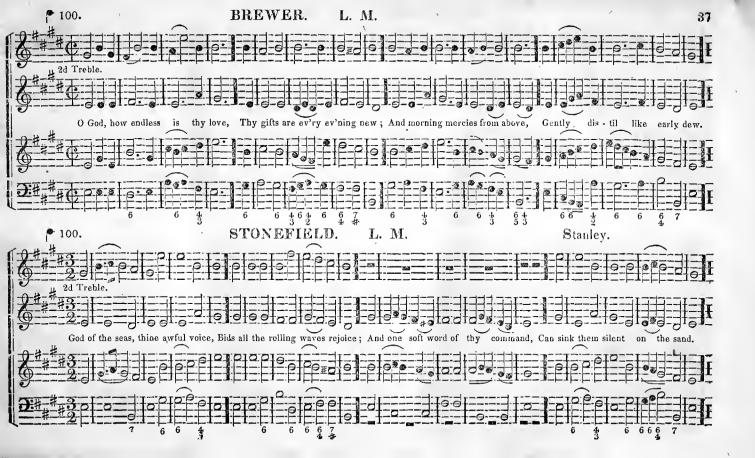


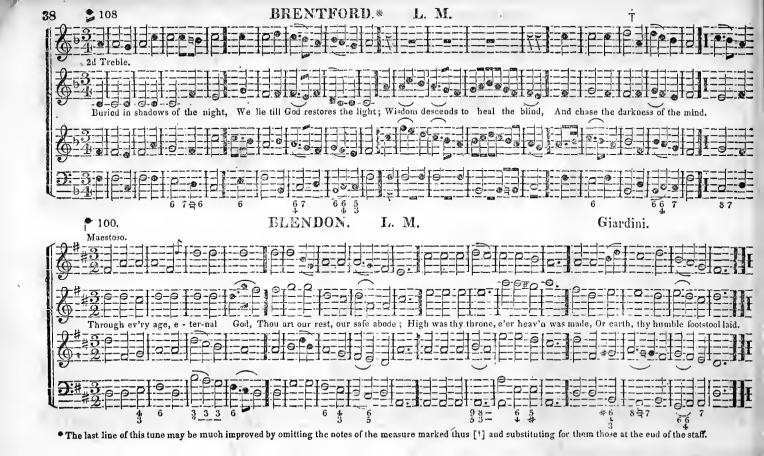


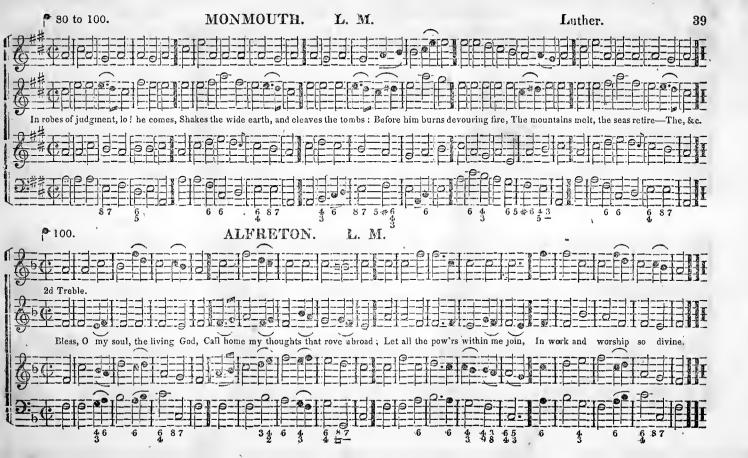




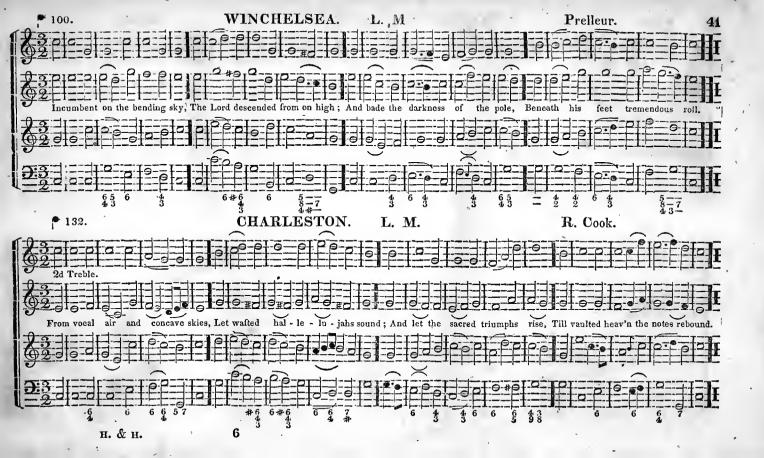


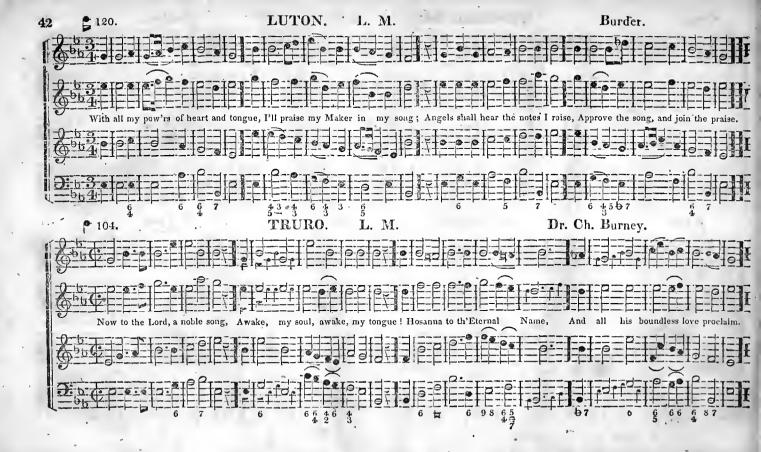








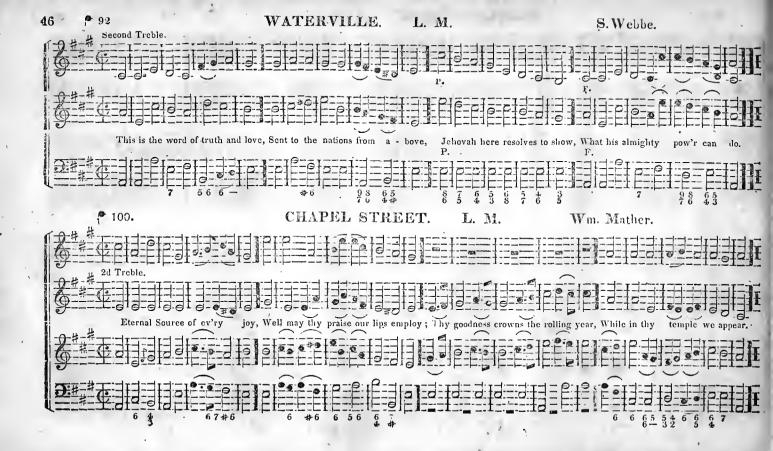


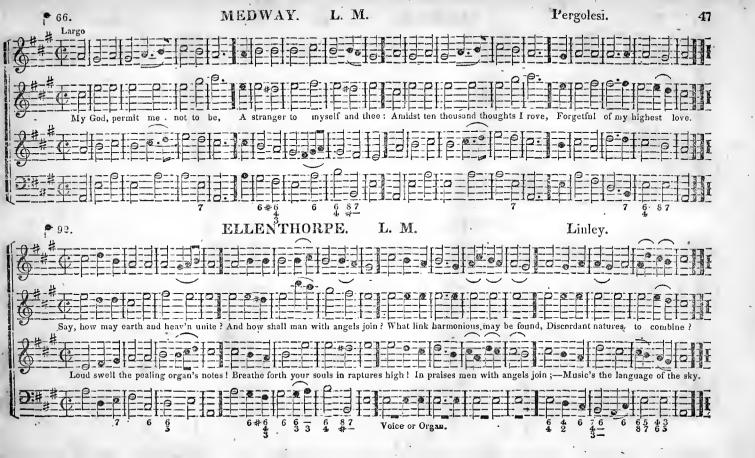


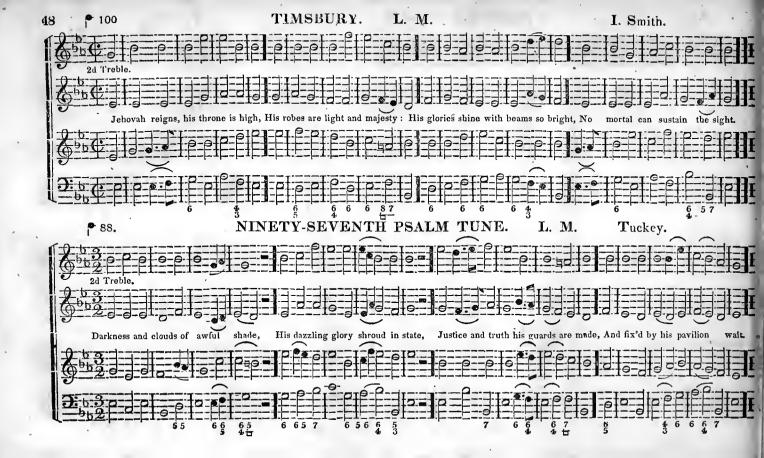


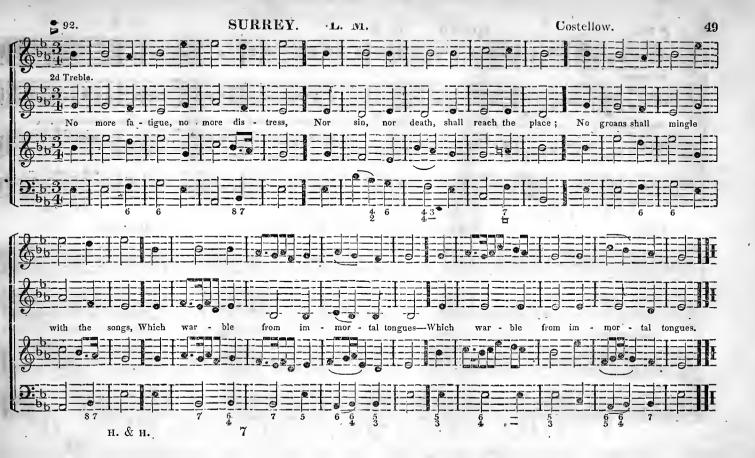




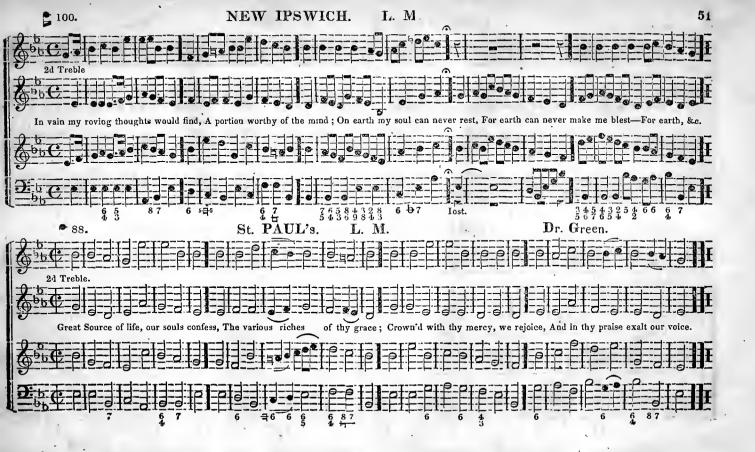


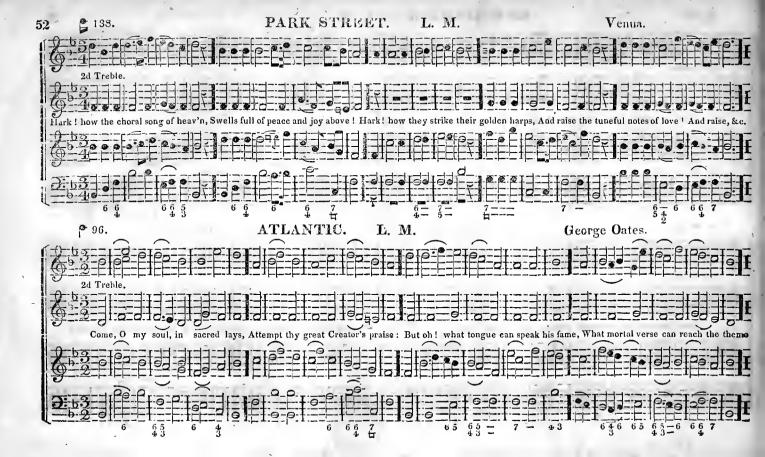


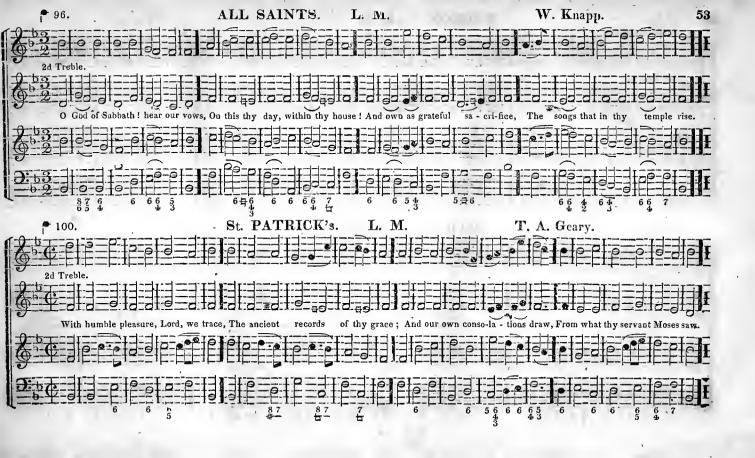




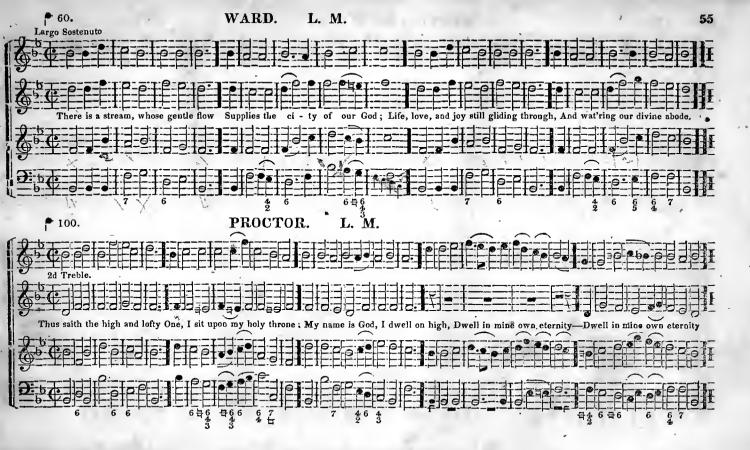




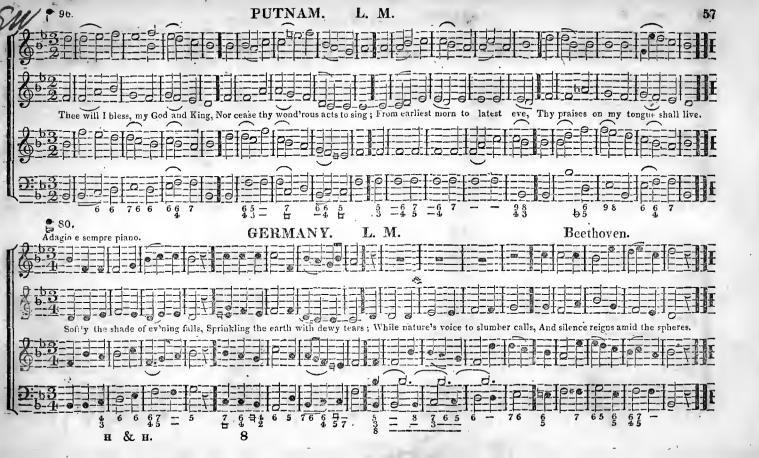


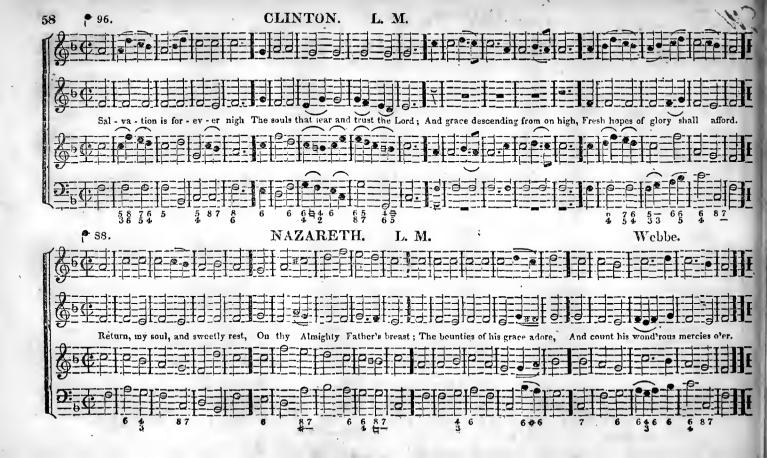


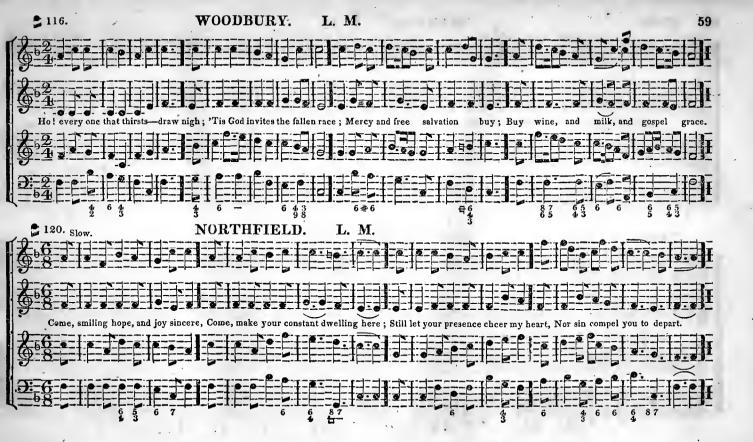


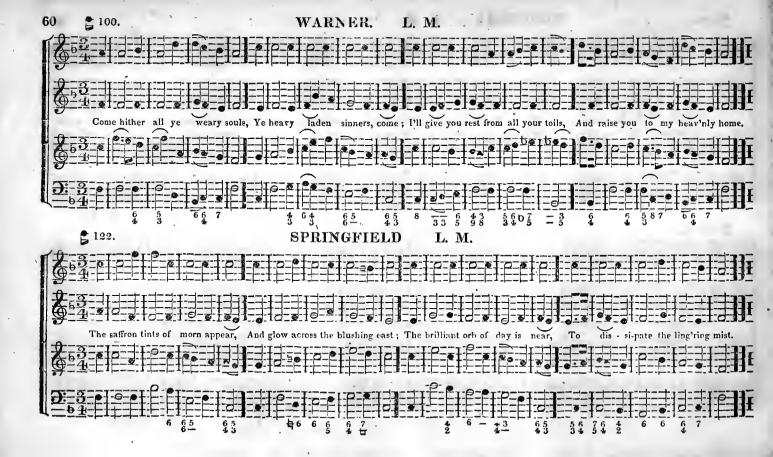


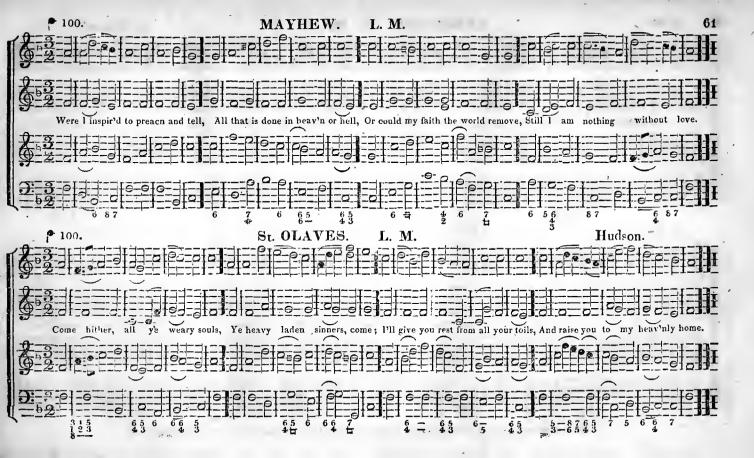


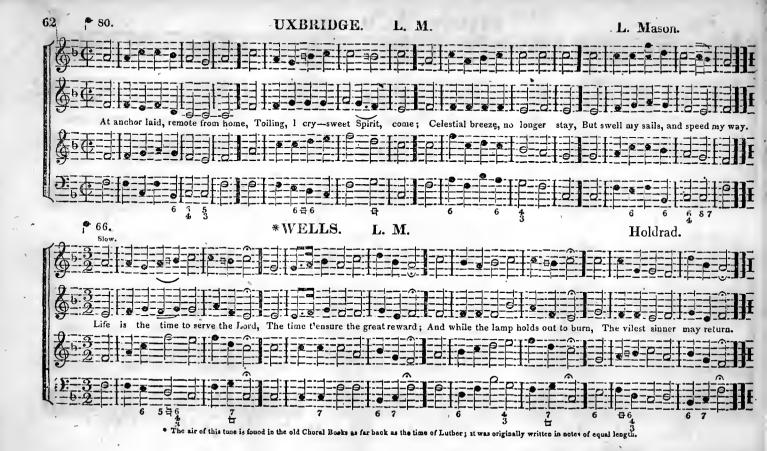


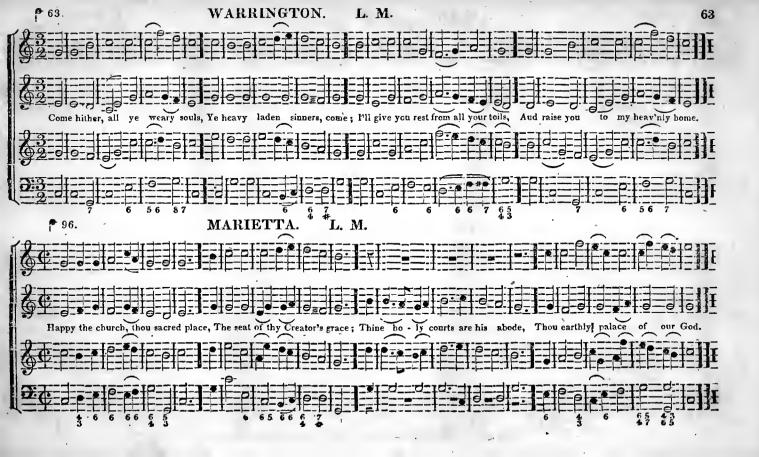


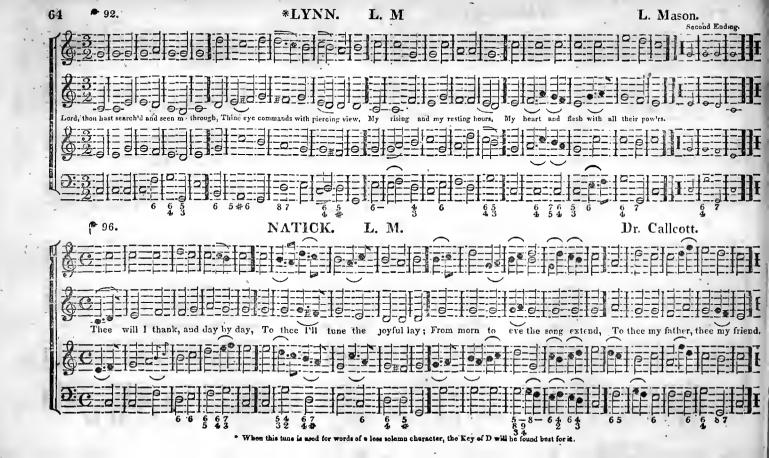


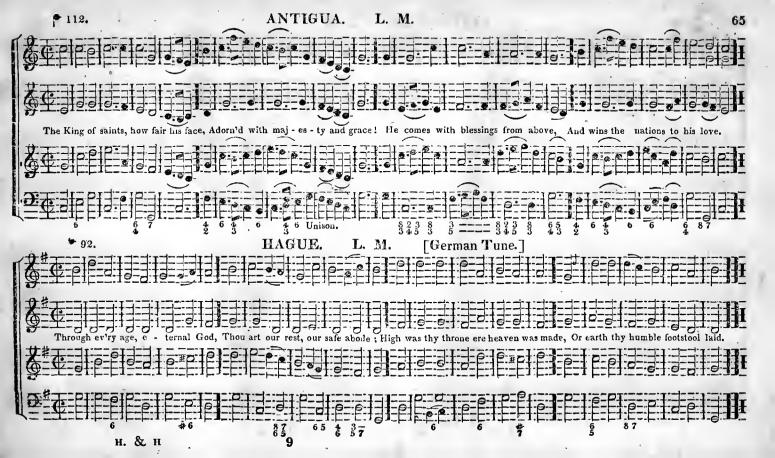




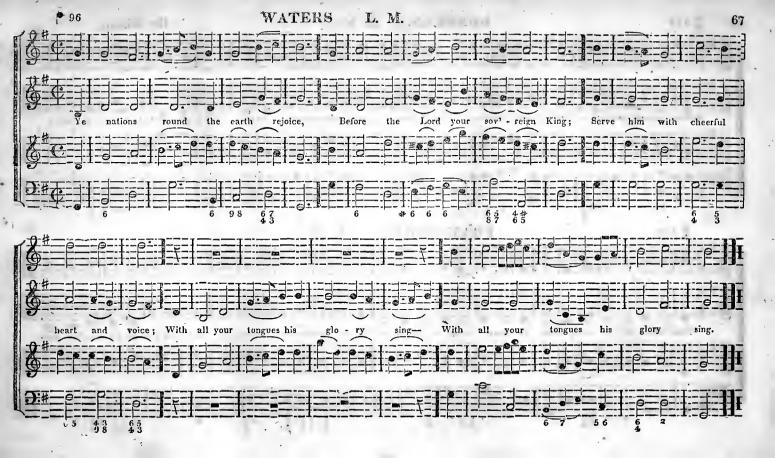




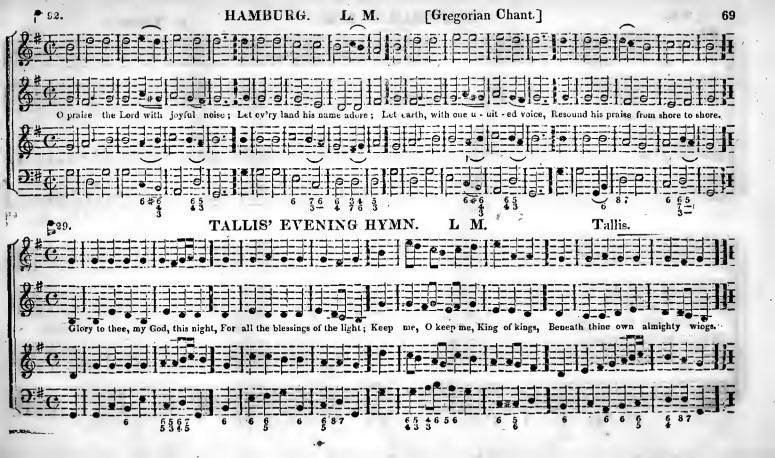






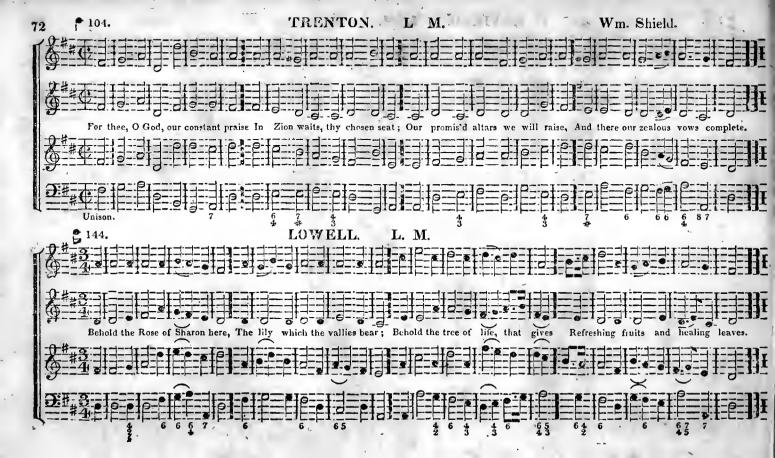




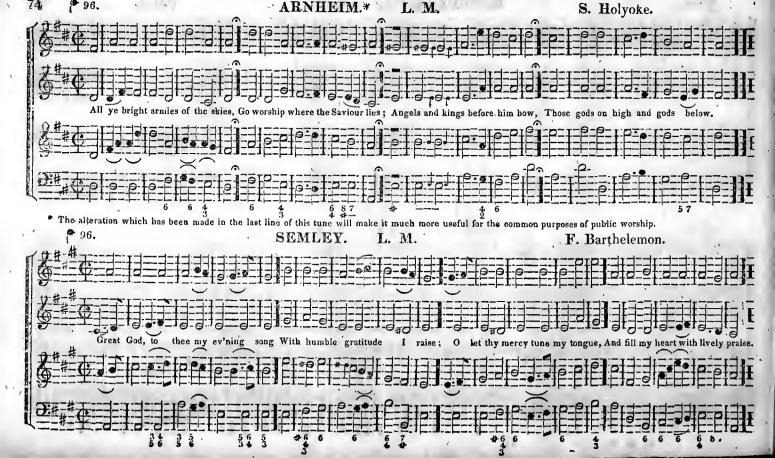


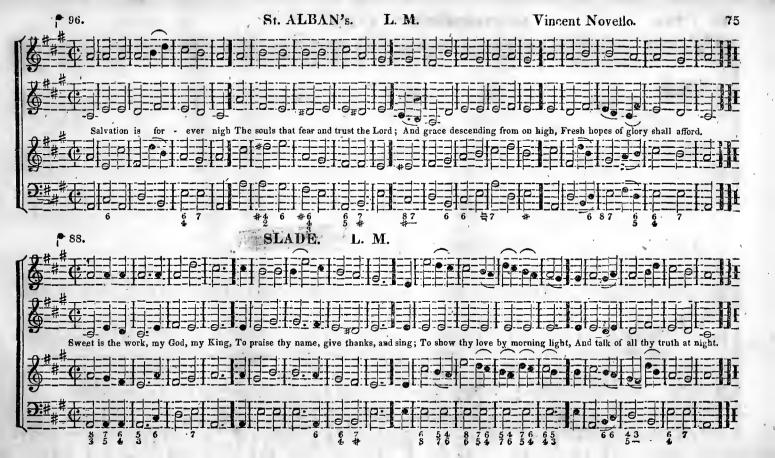


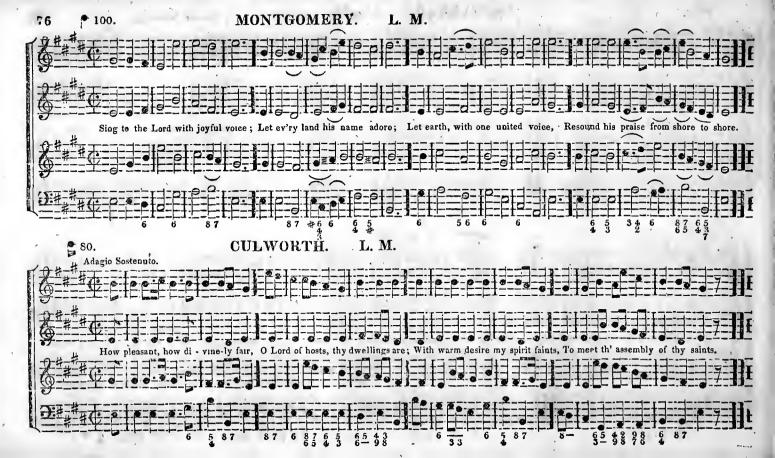


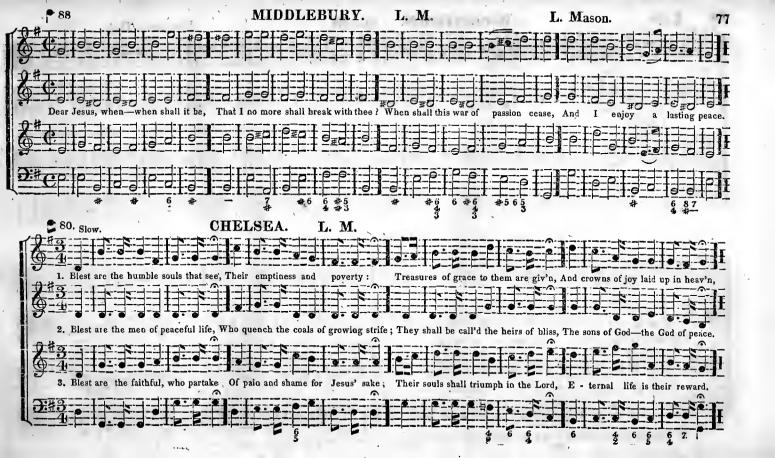


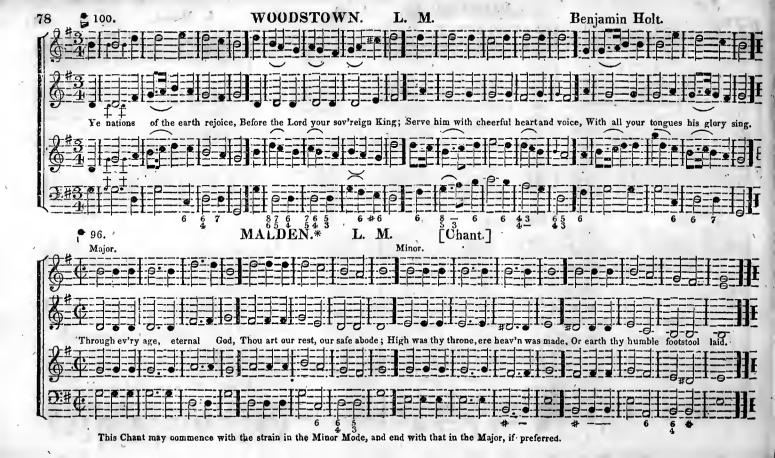


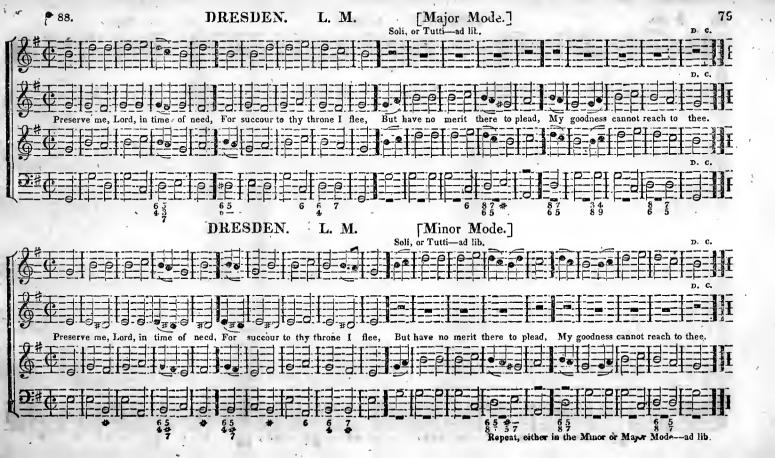


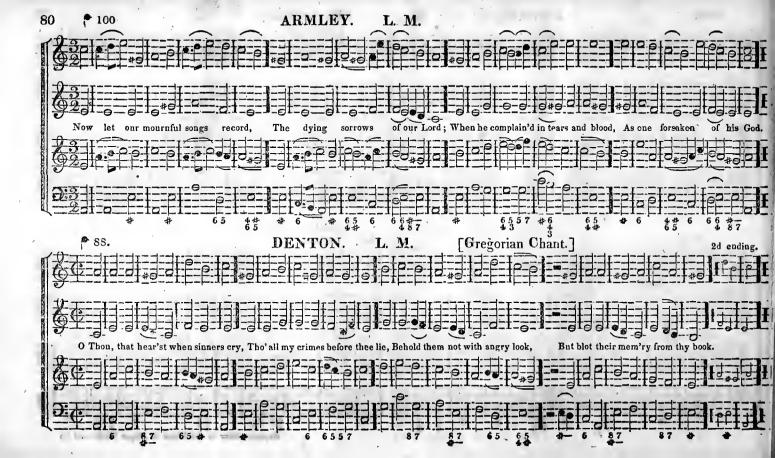


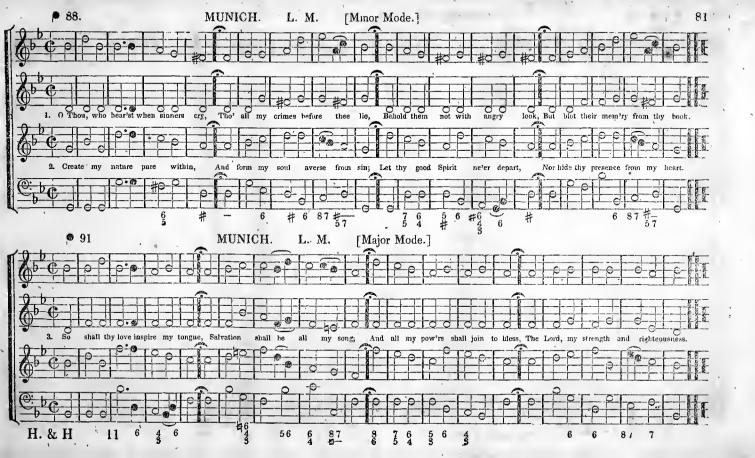








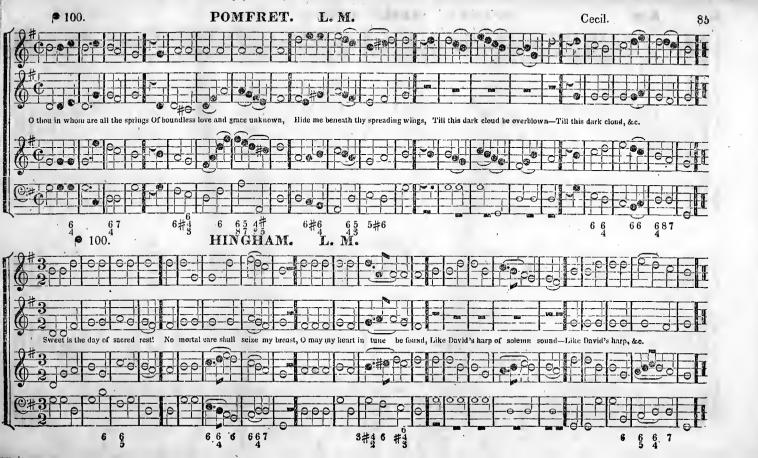


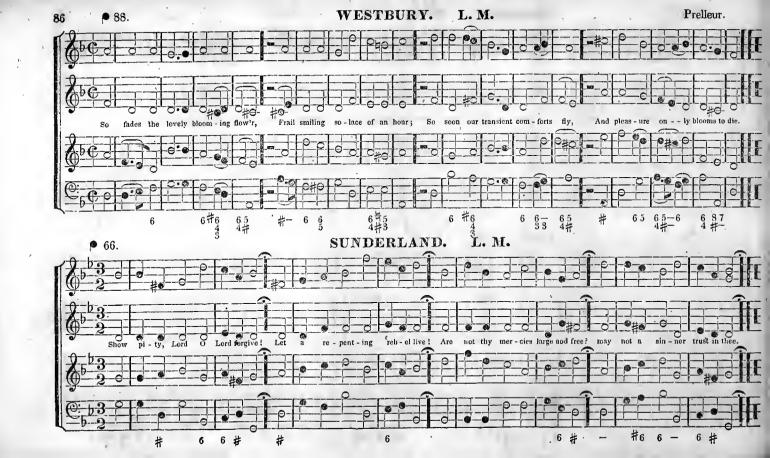






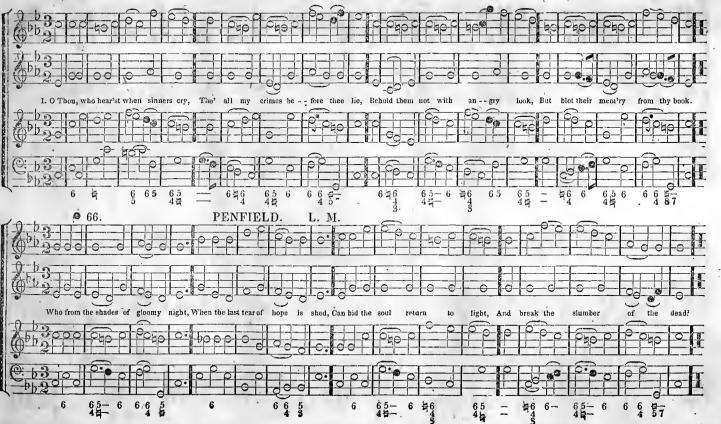


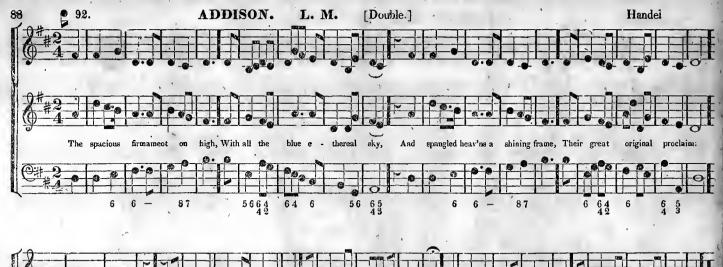


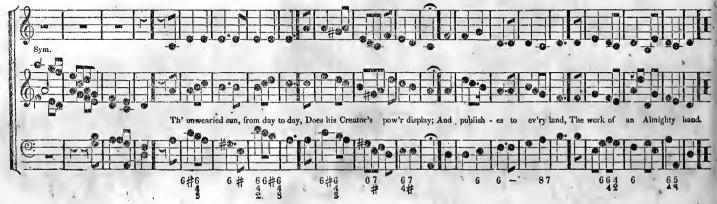




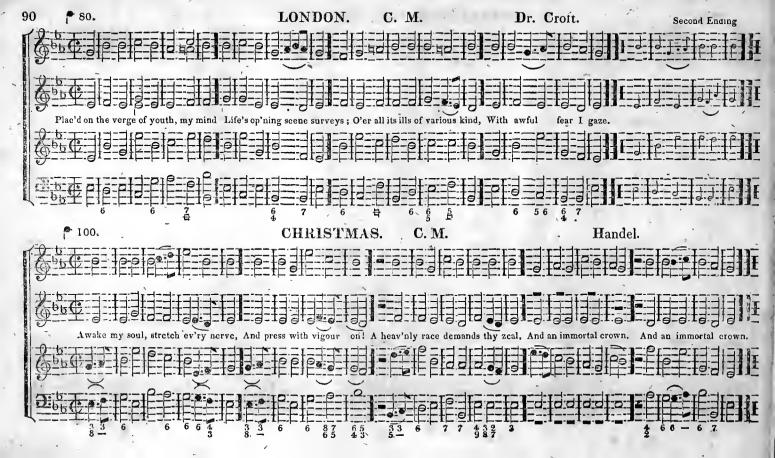


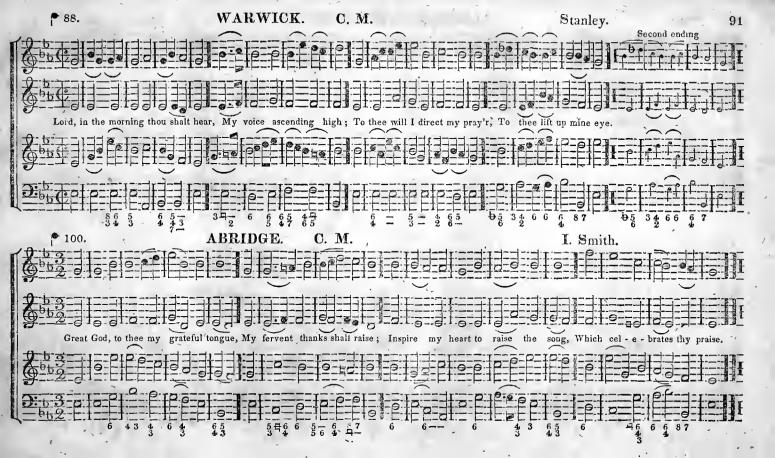


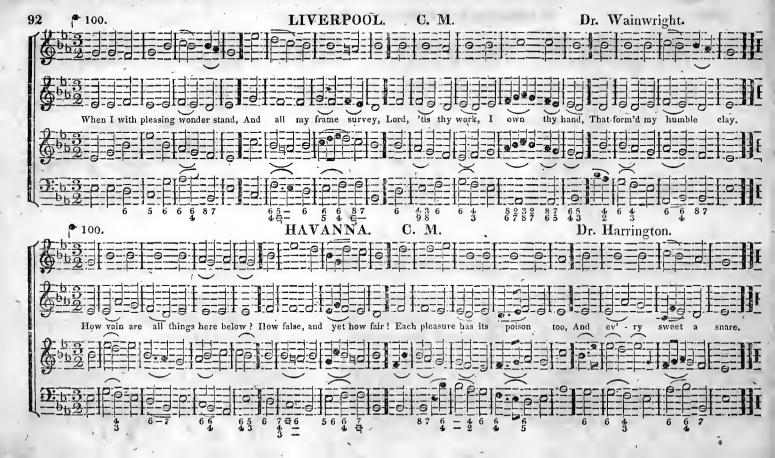


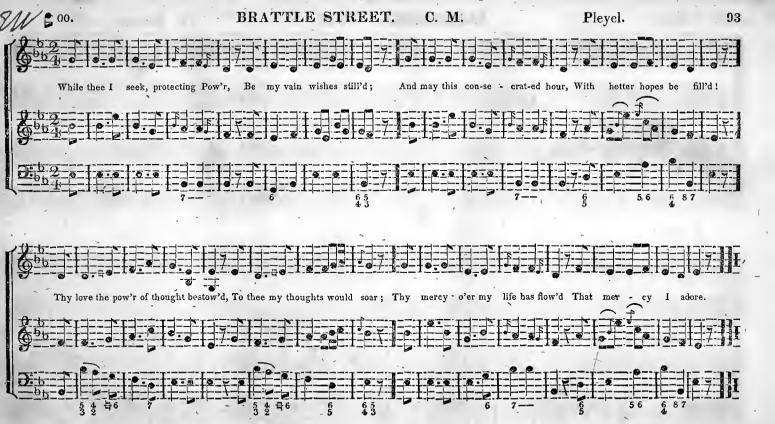


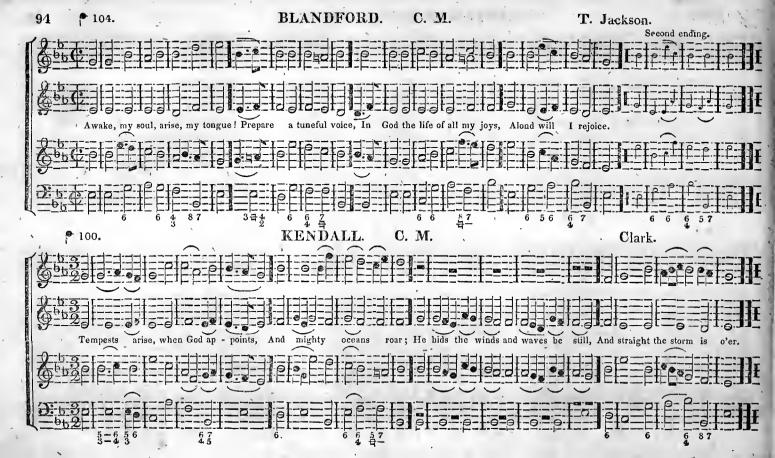




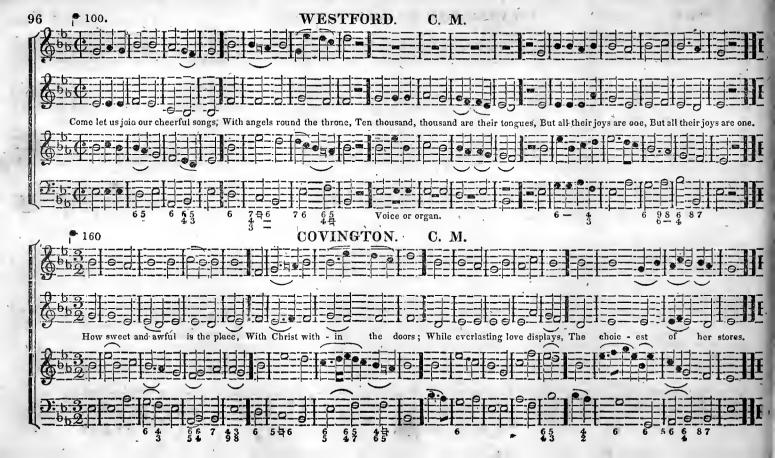


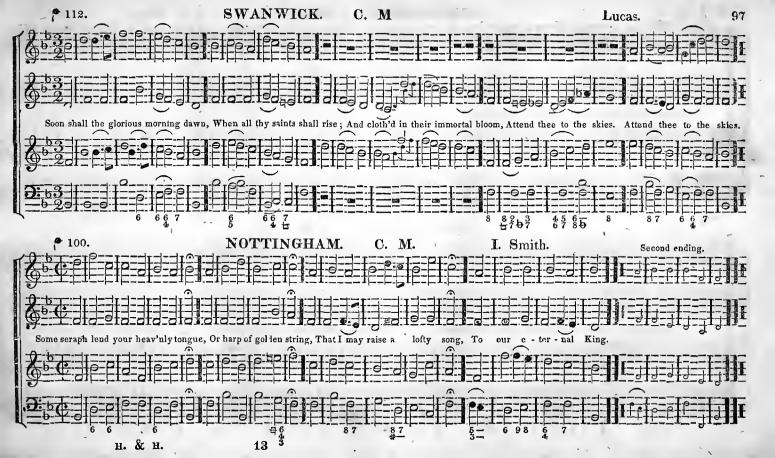






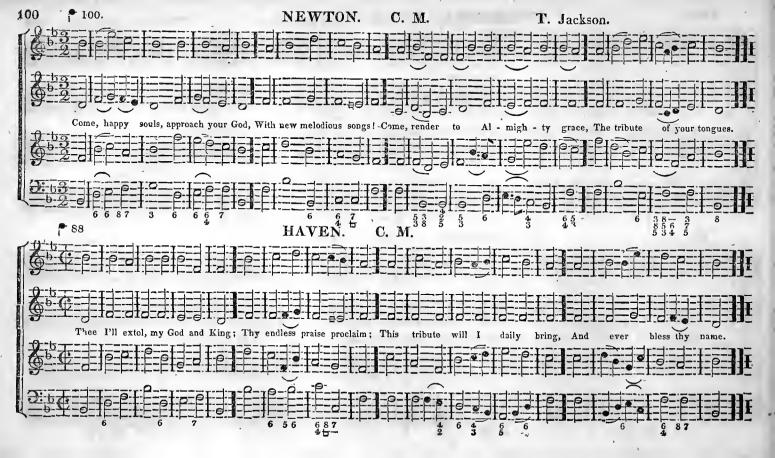


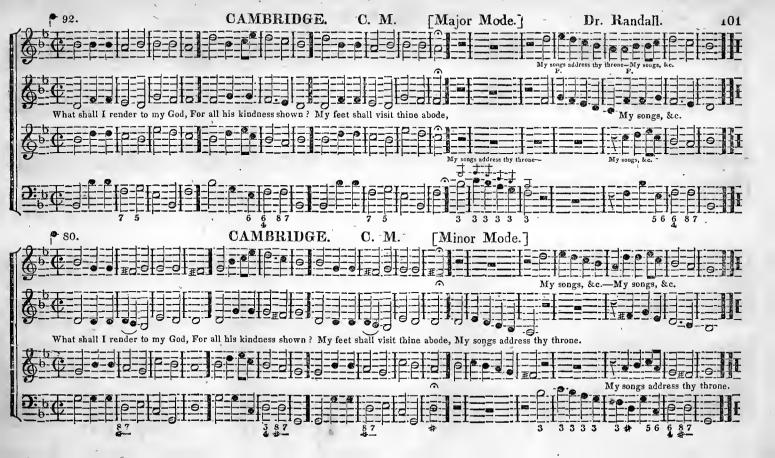


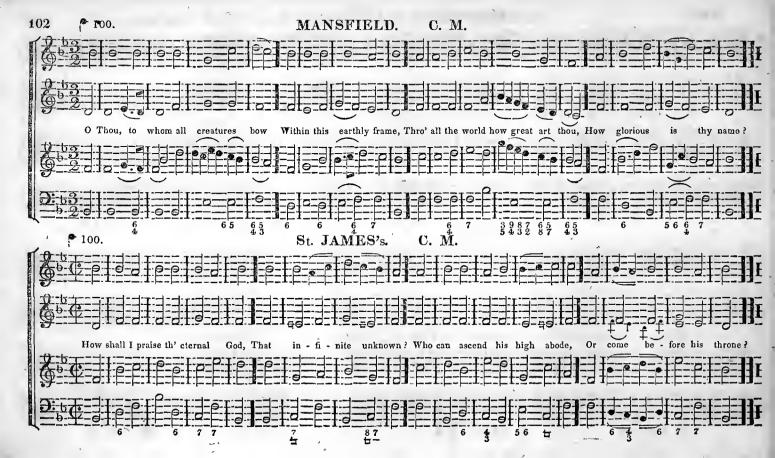


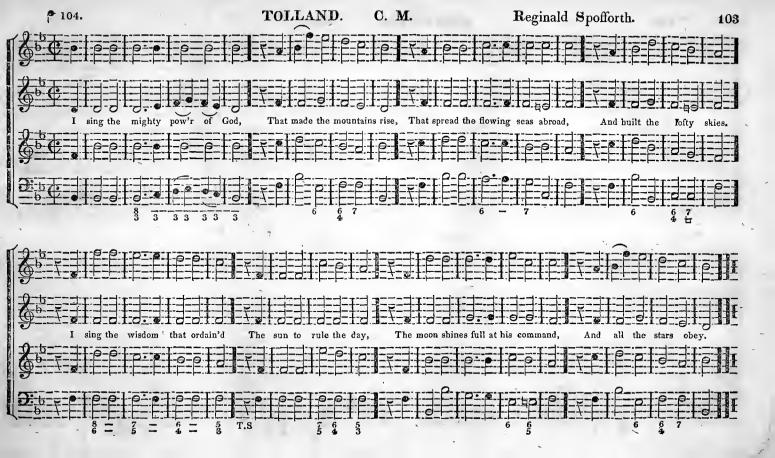


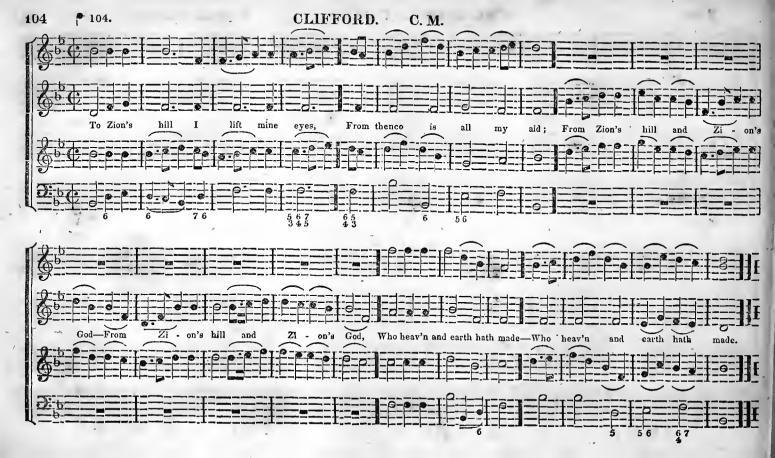




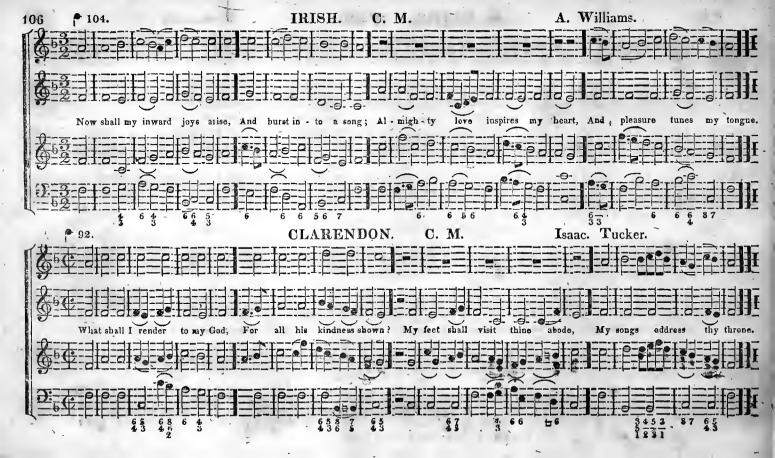


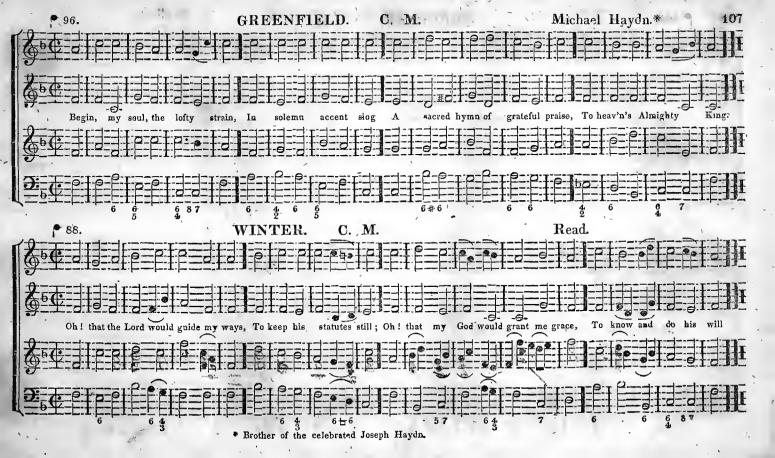


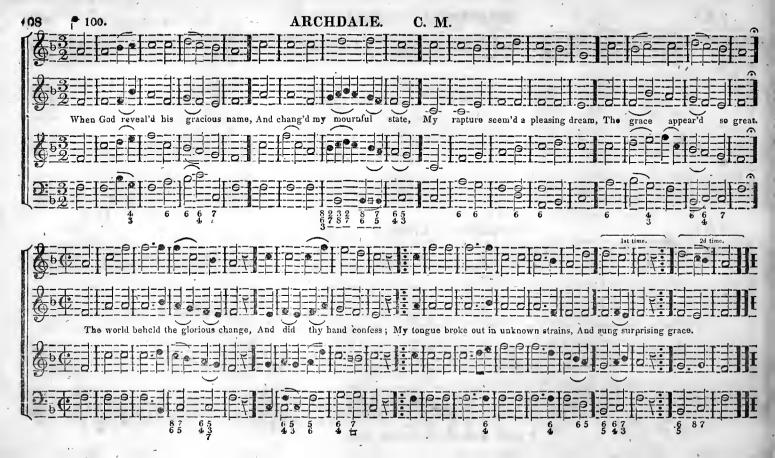


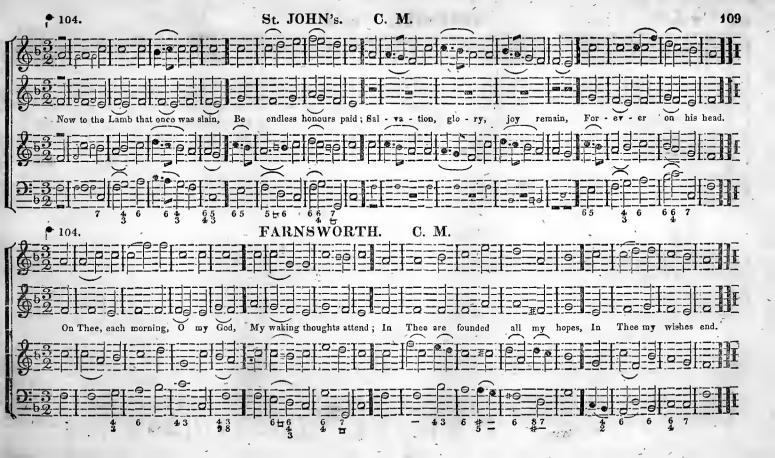


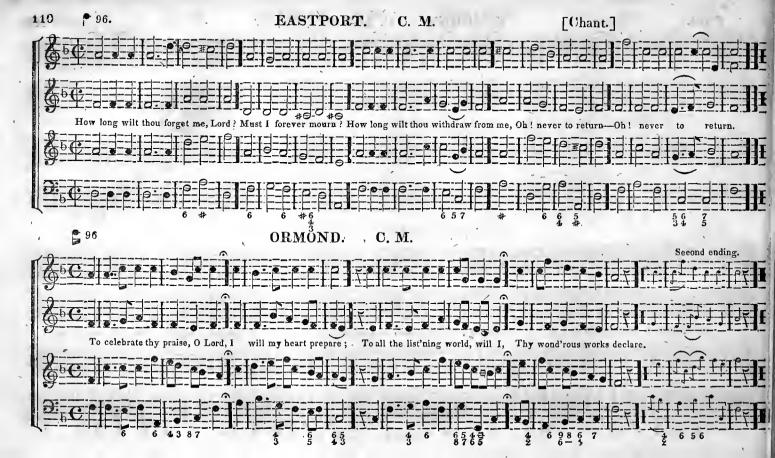


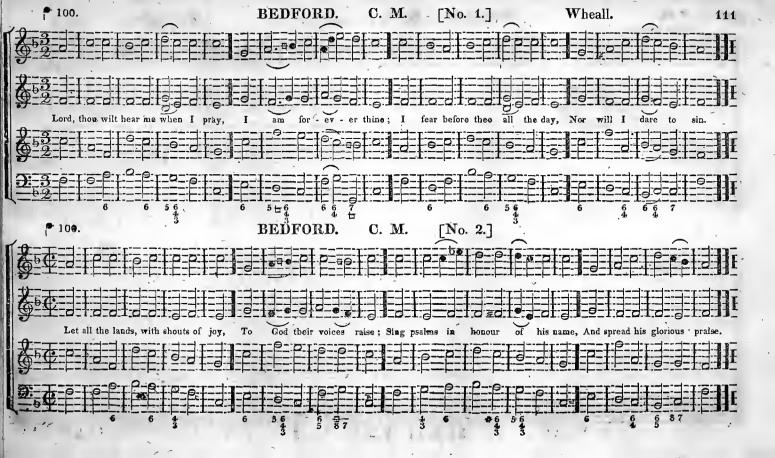


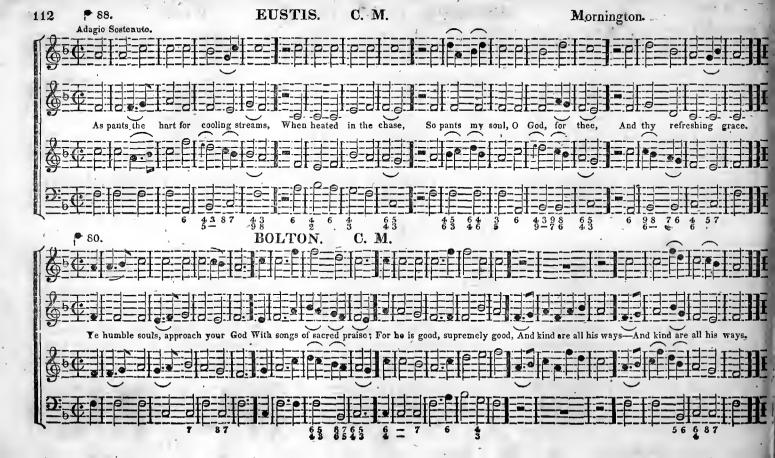




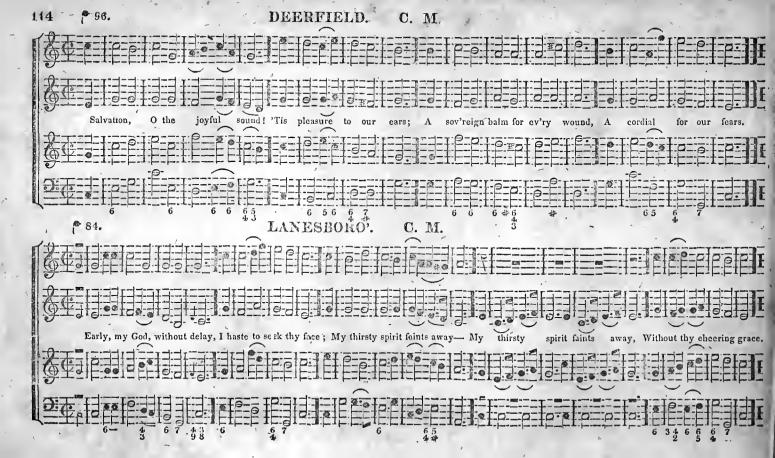






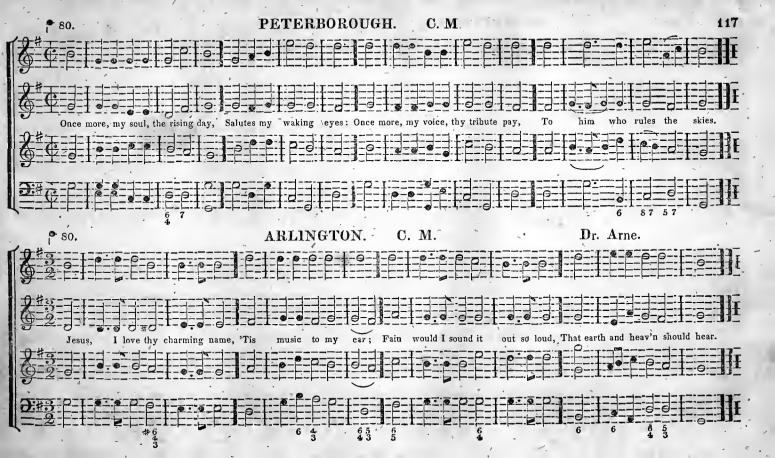


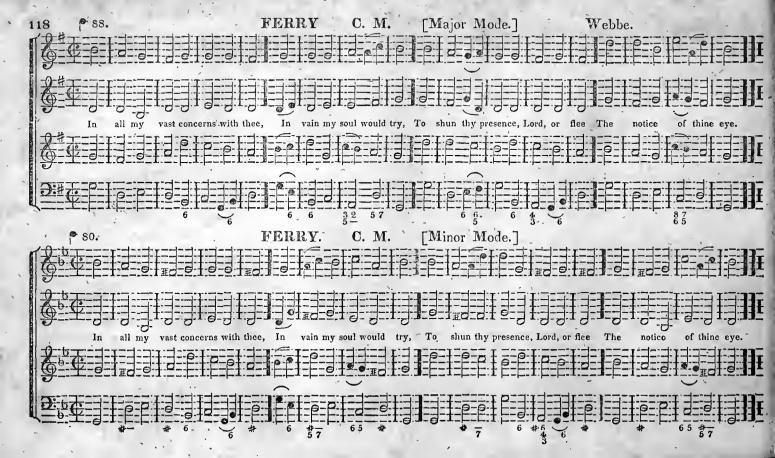


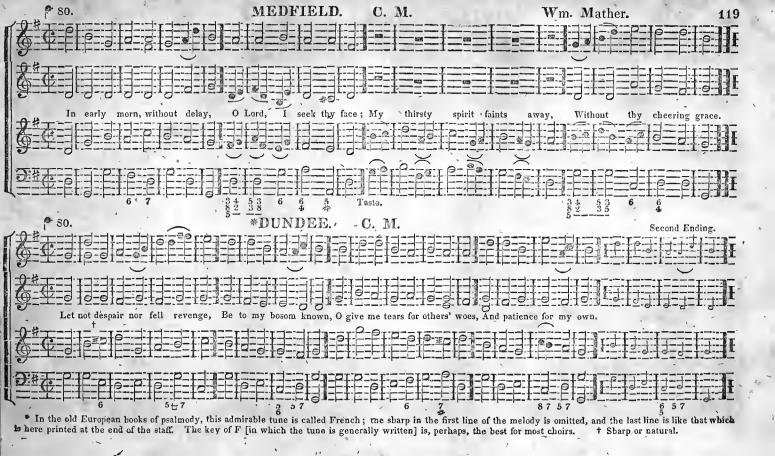


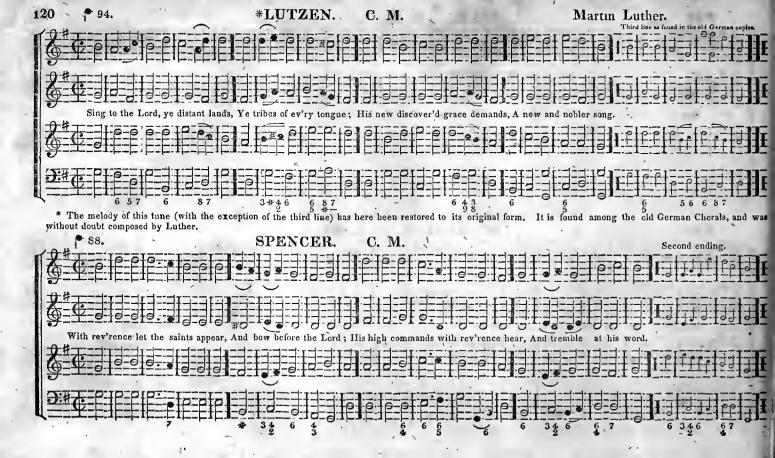


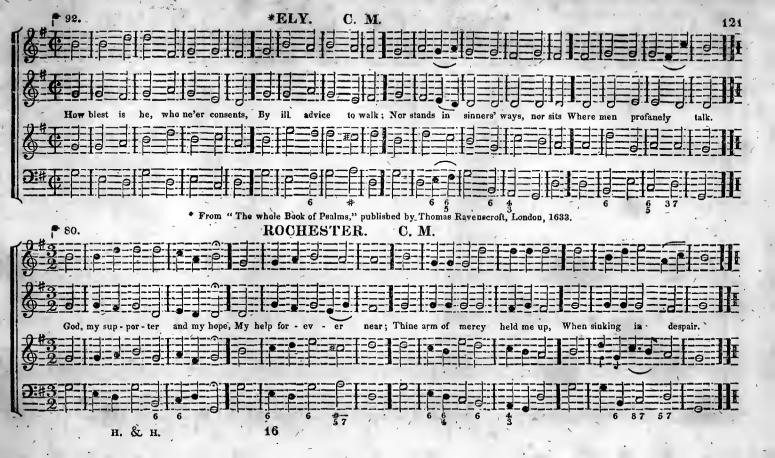


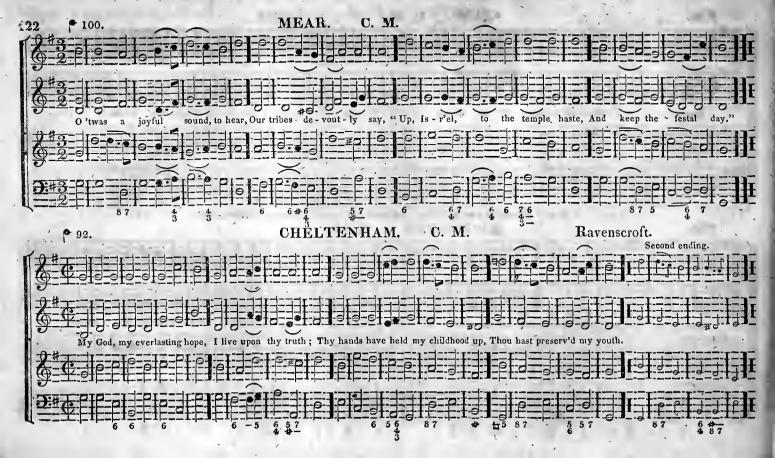






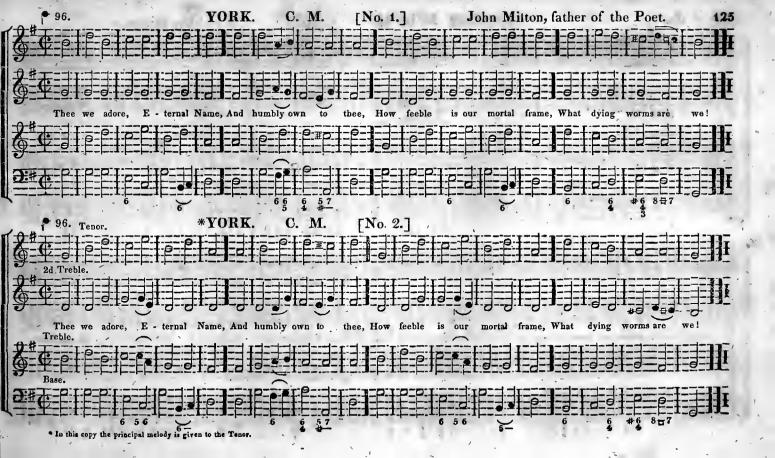










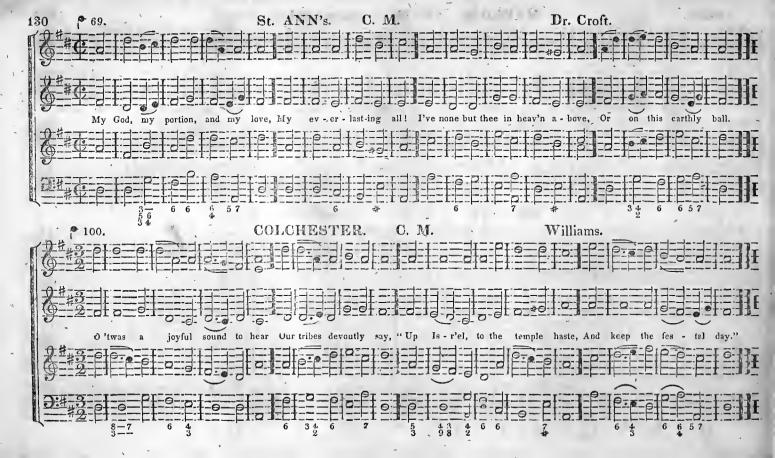


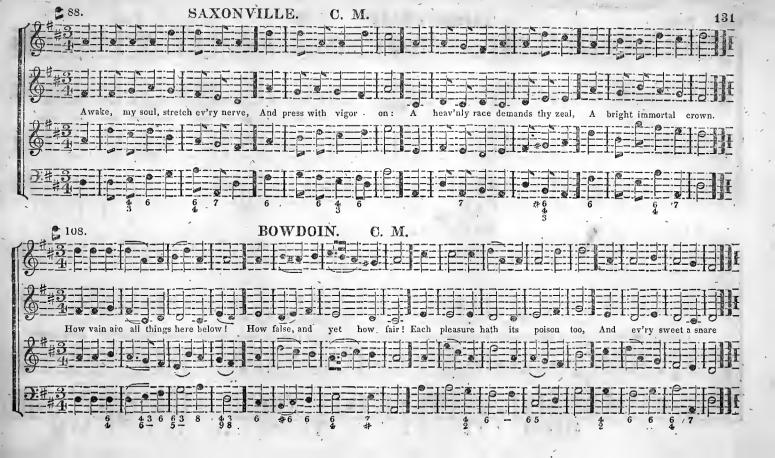


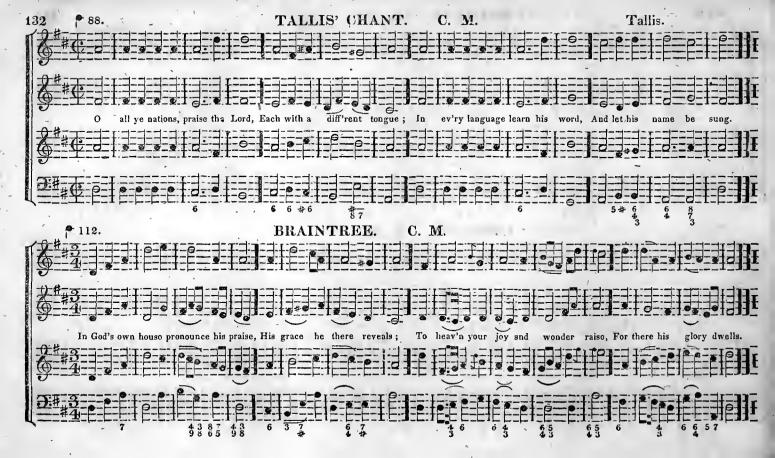


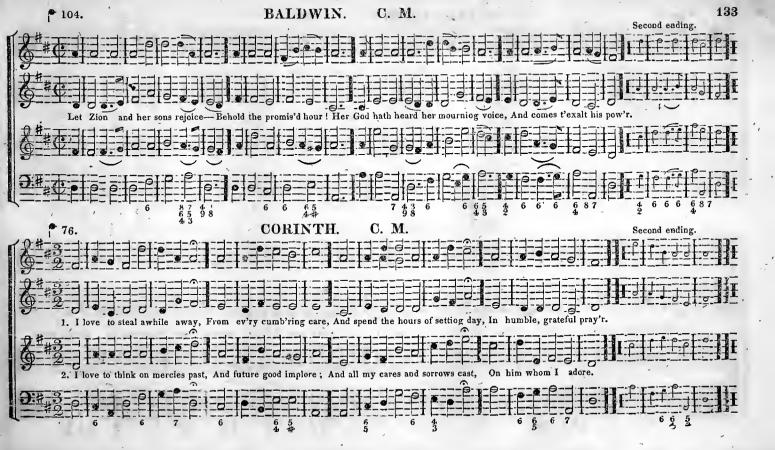


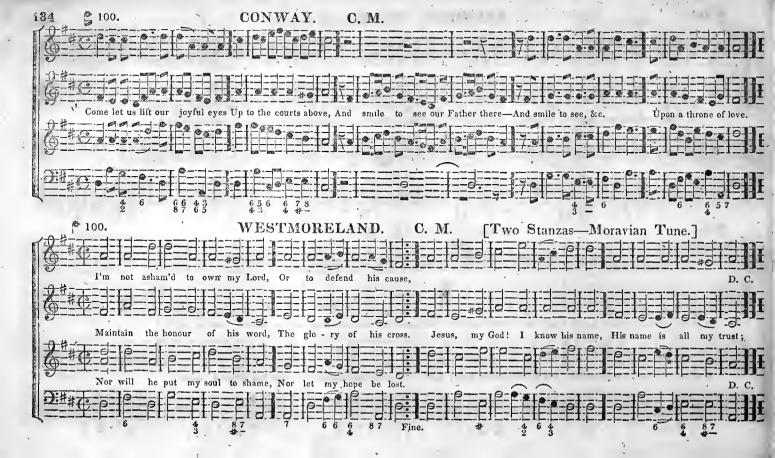




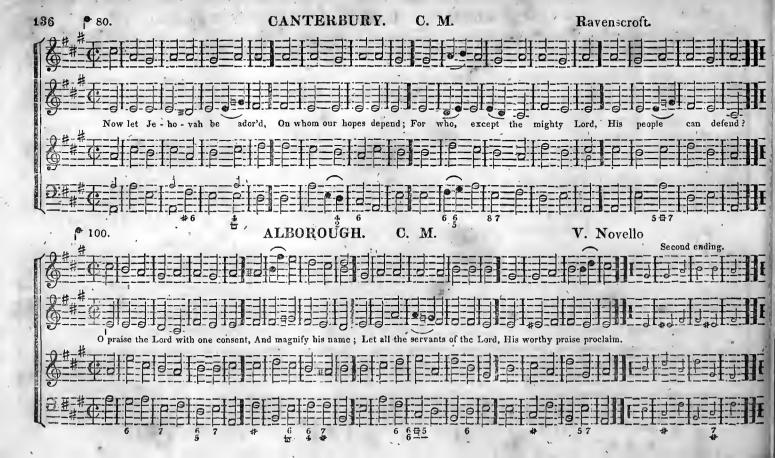


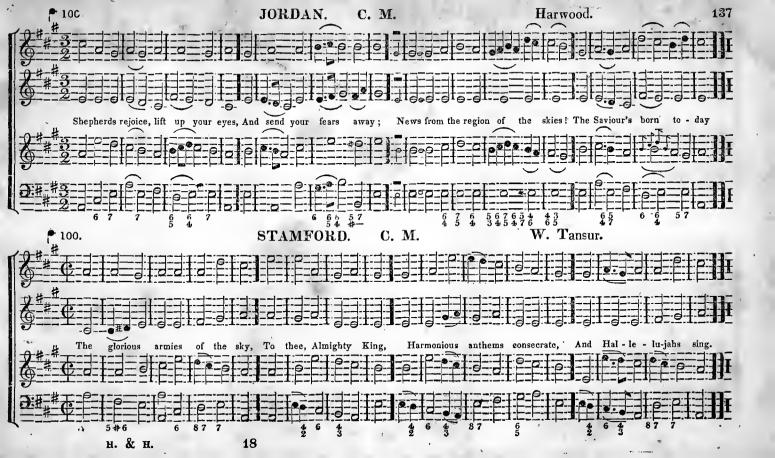


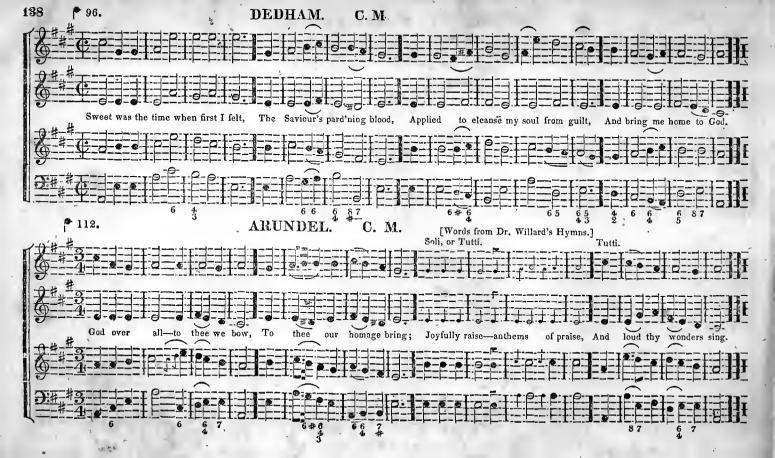




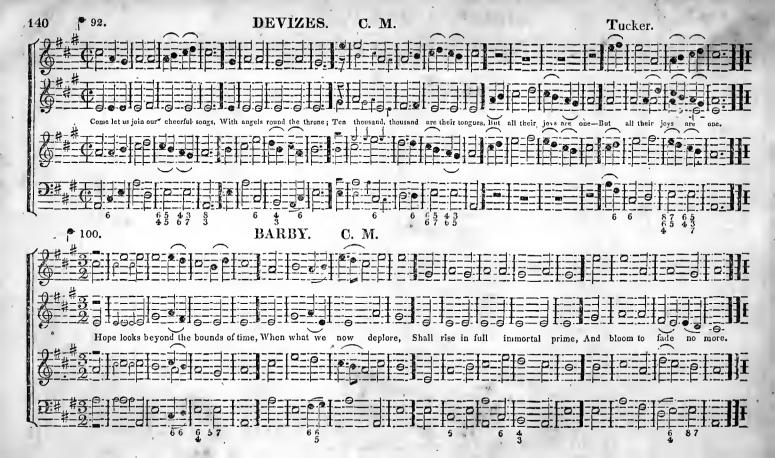


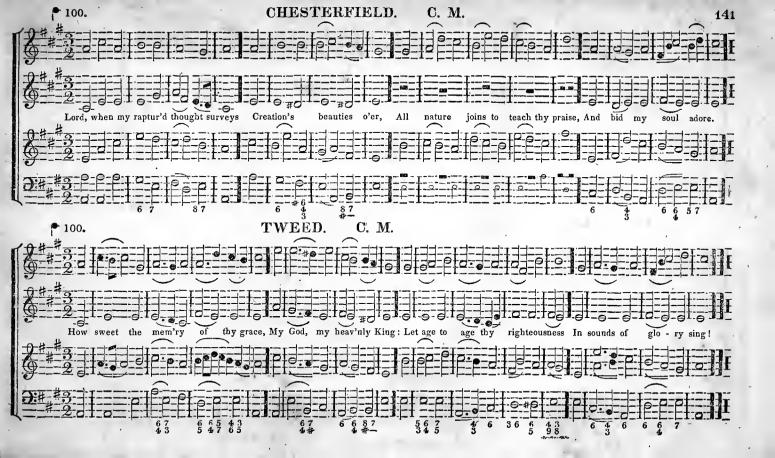


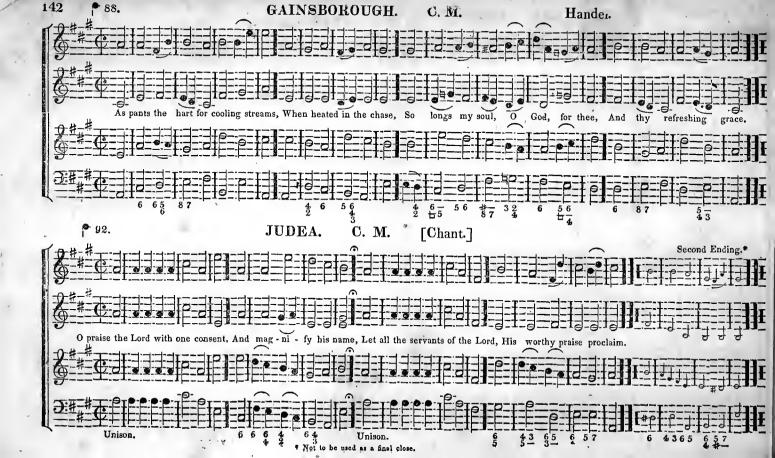










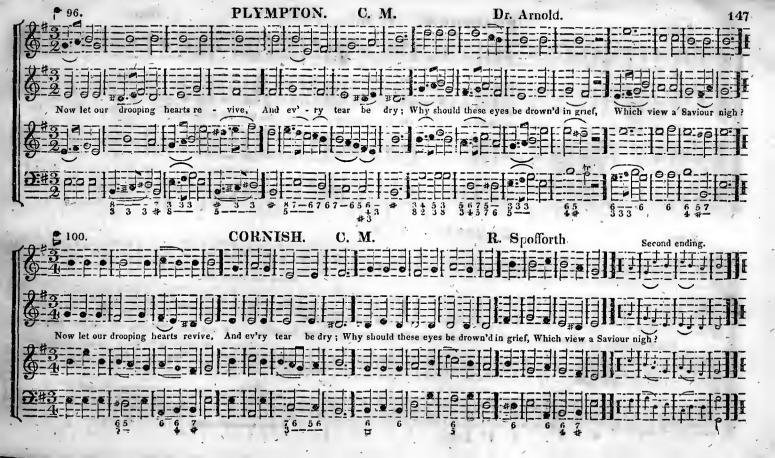


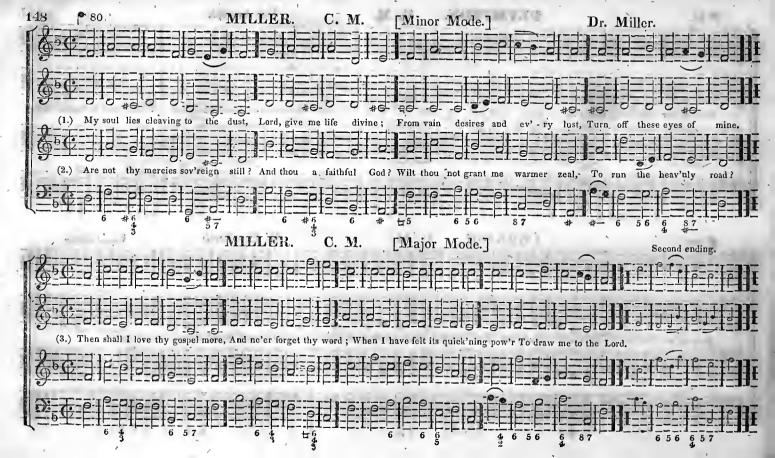


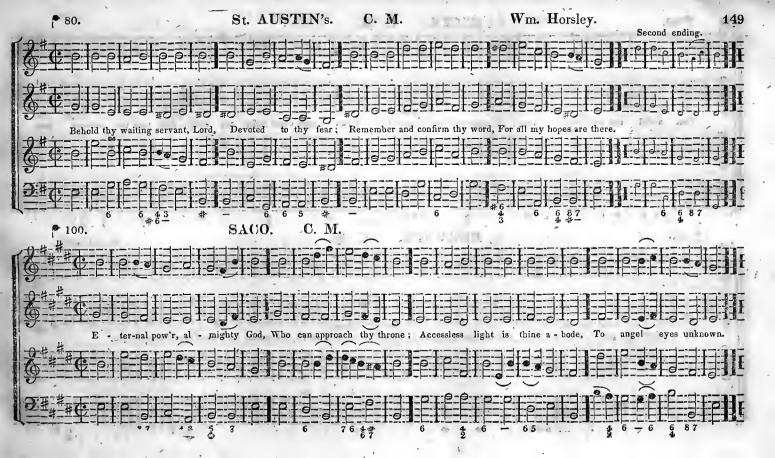




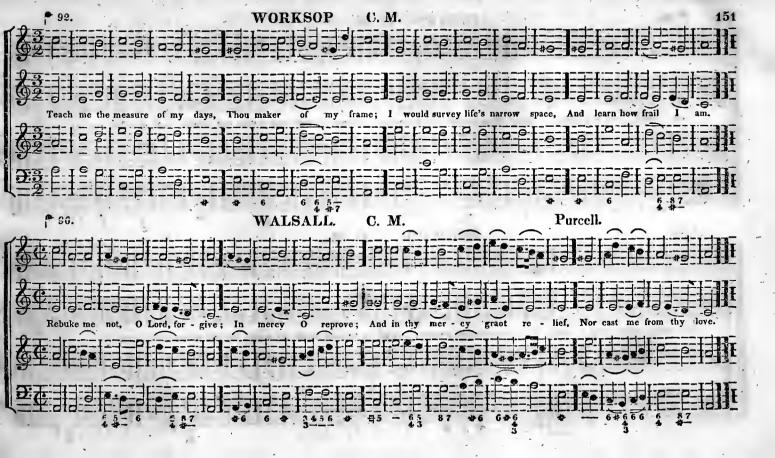




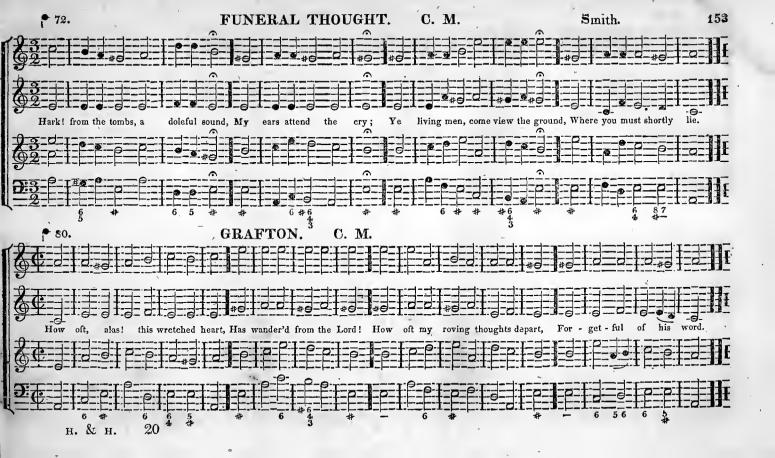


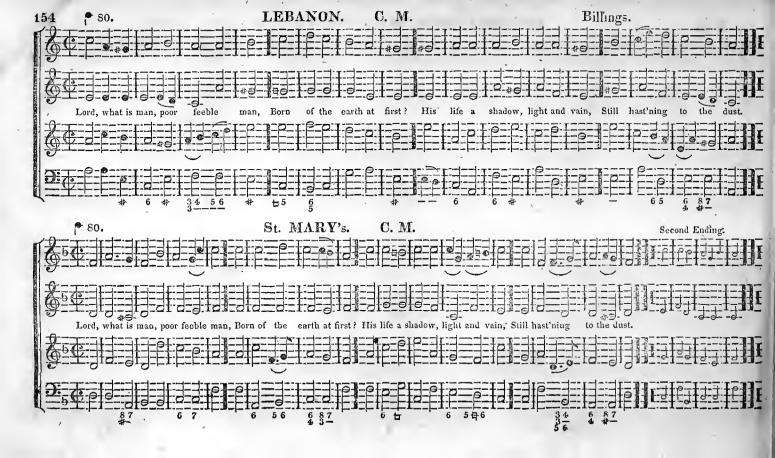


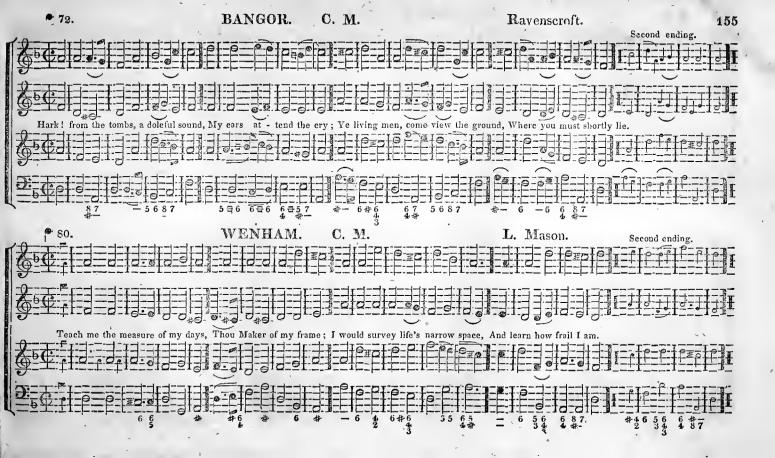


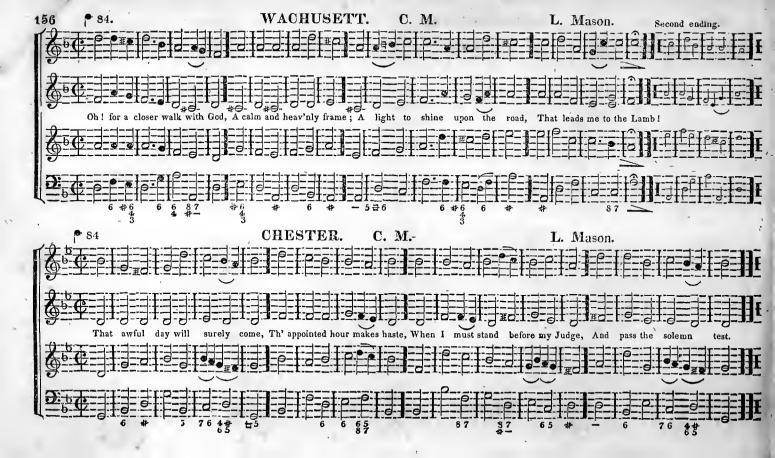


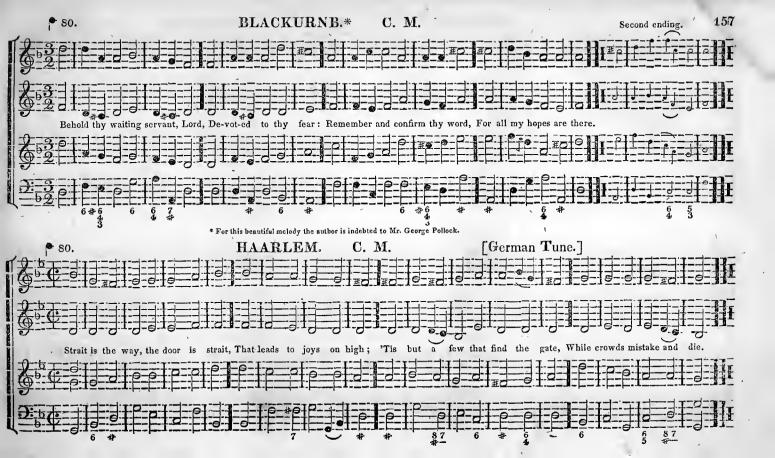


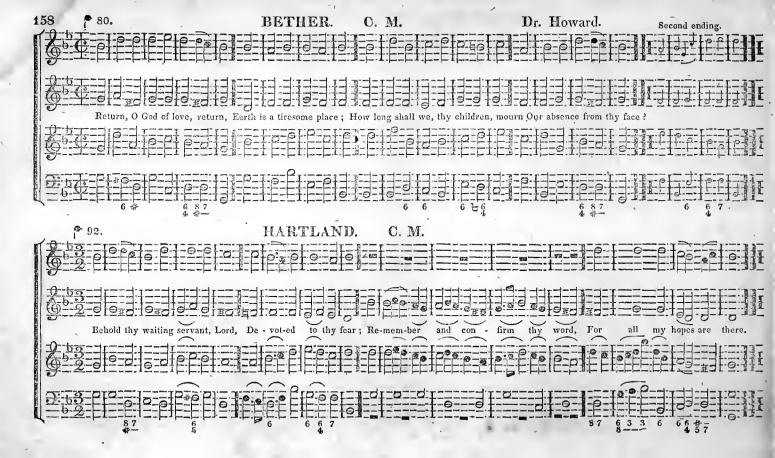


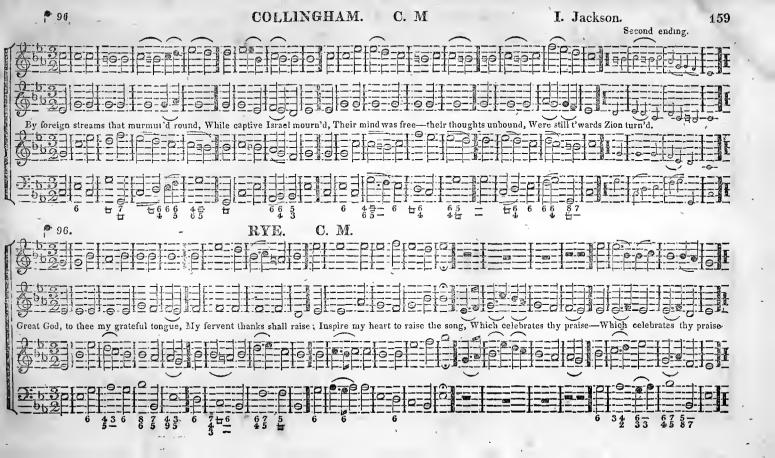






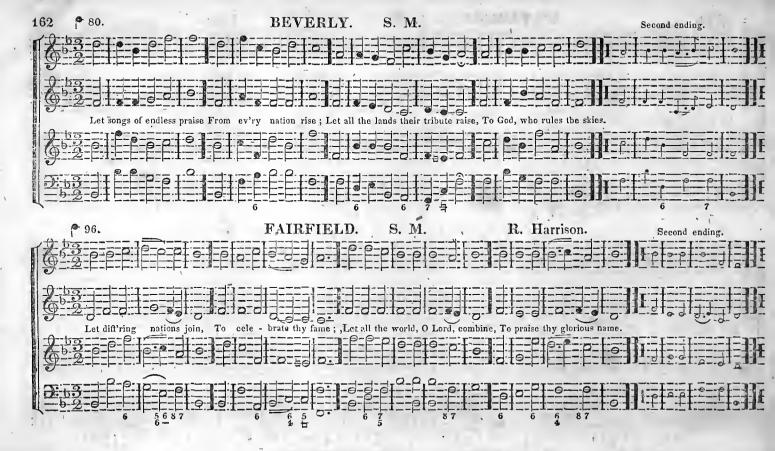




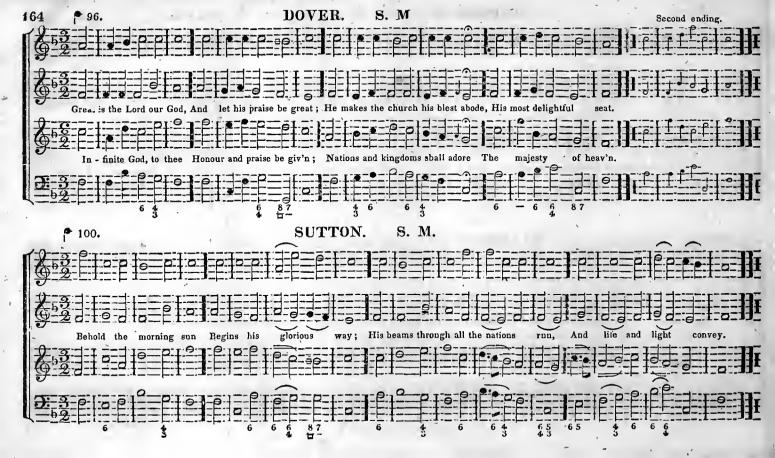


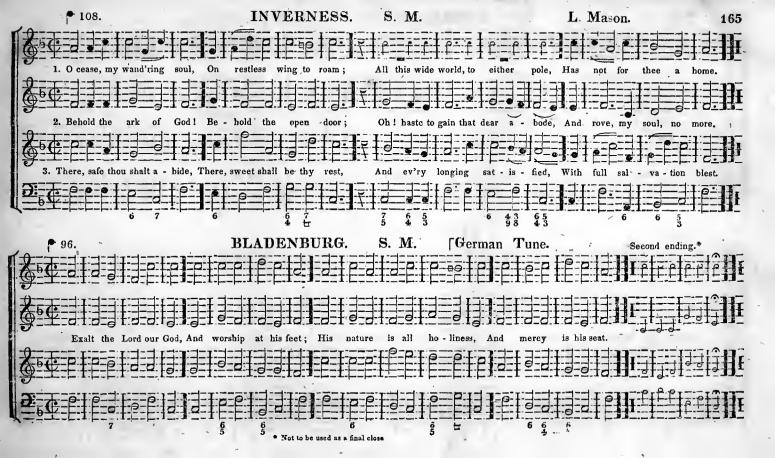












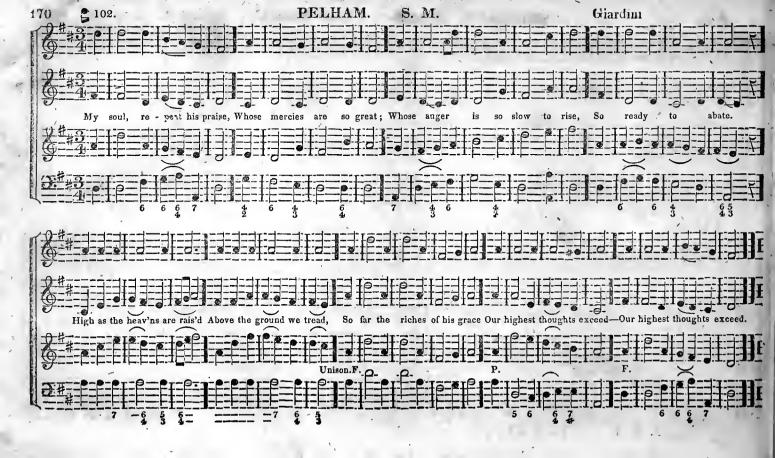


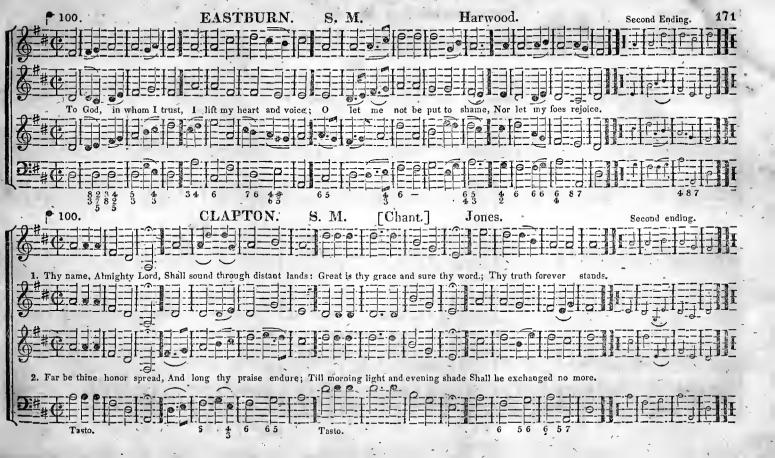


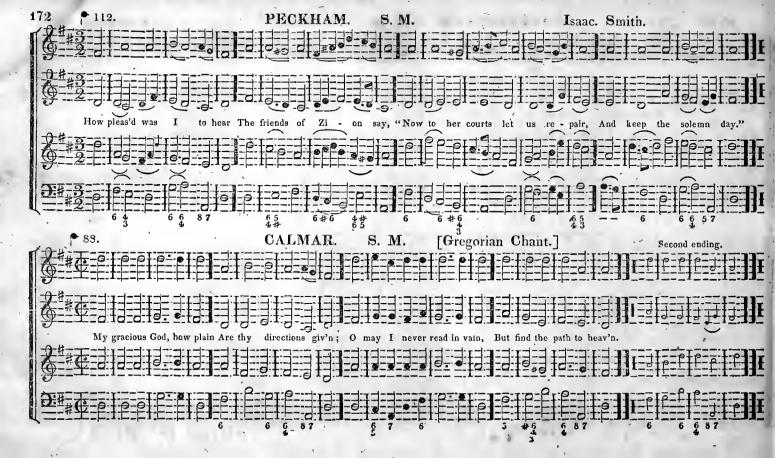
* This Chorus has received a new arrangement, in which the rbythm has been corrected. A regular answer to the Trahle Solo is also given in the Tenor. Should acy, however, prefer the Treble Solo throughout, the enall notes may be used and the Tenor Solo unitted.

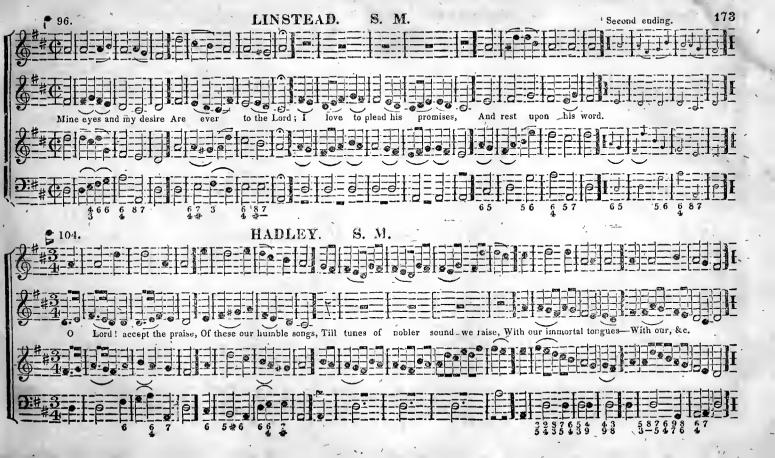


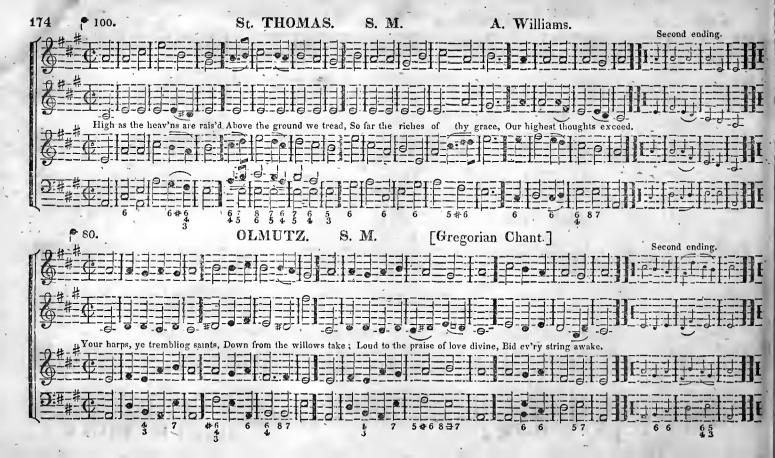


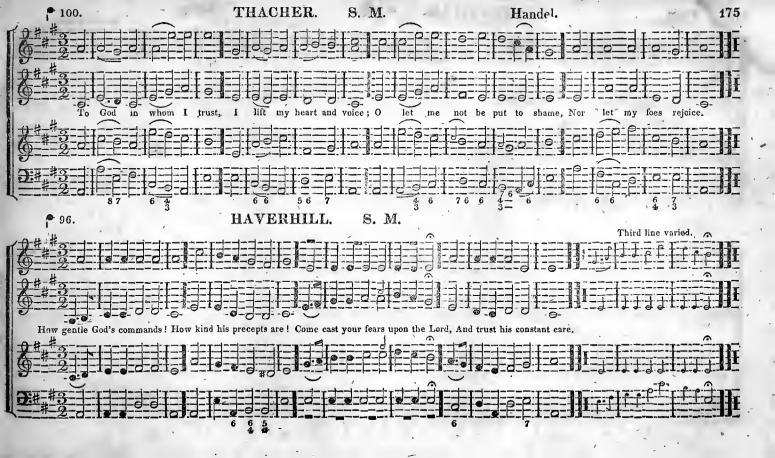


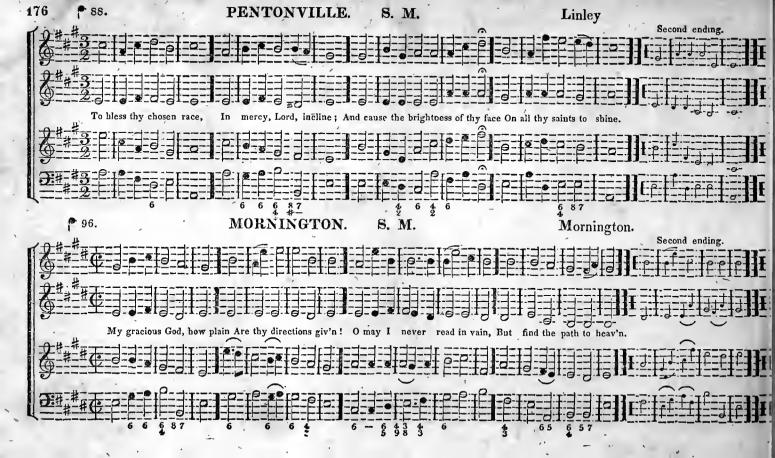


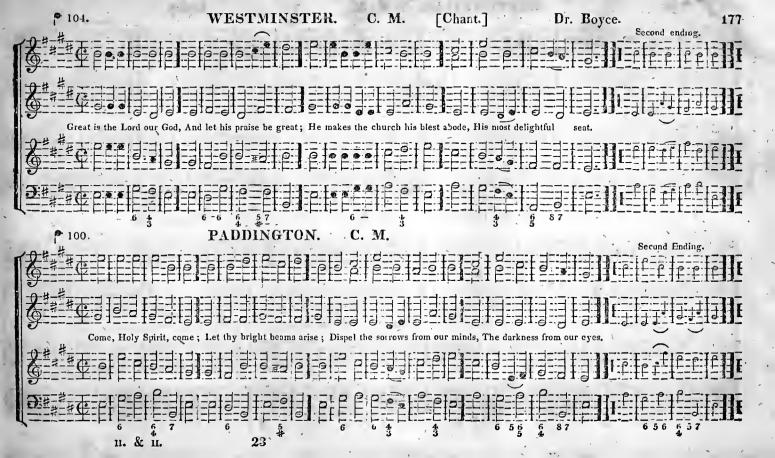


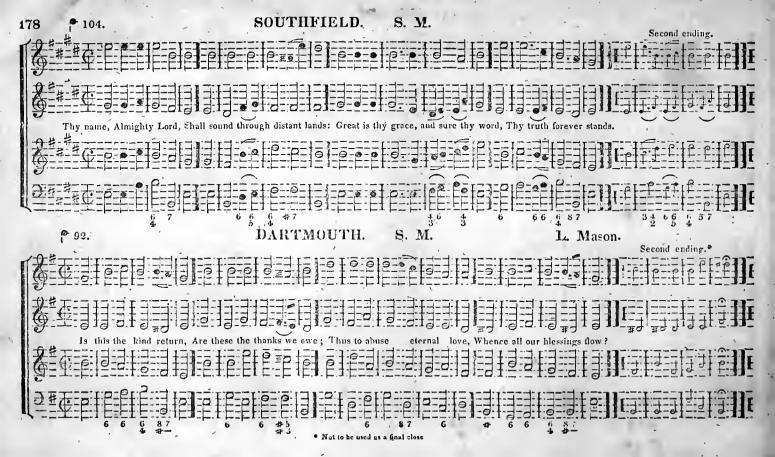




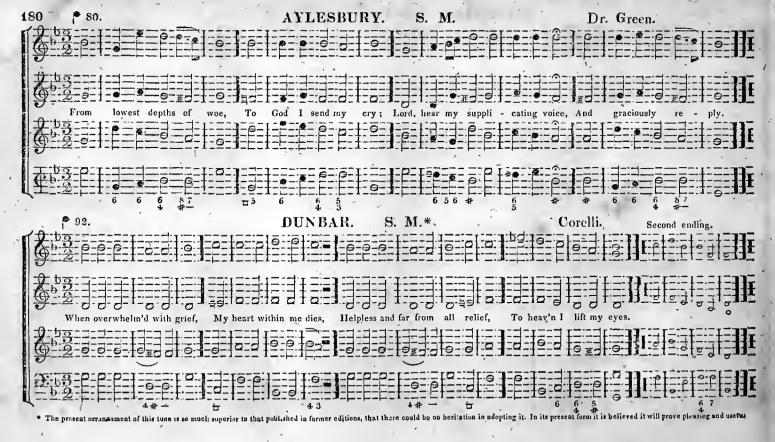


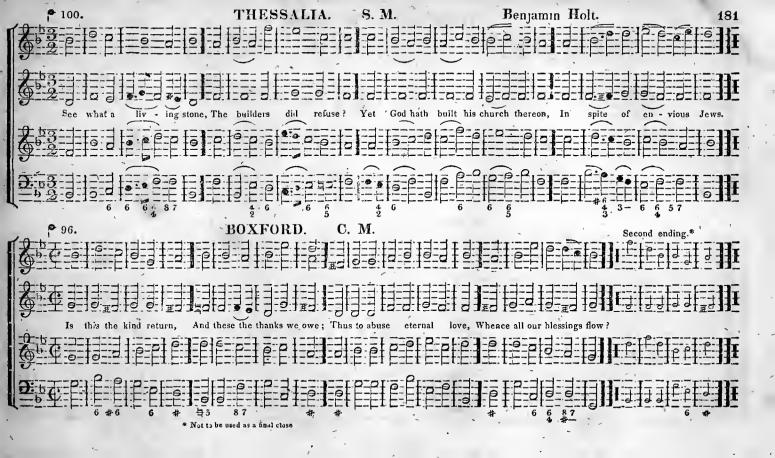


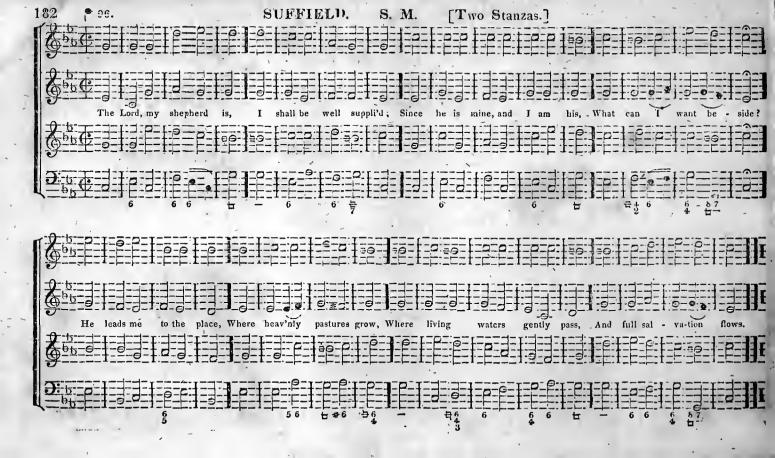




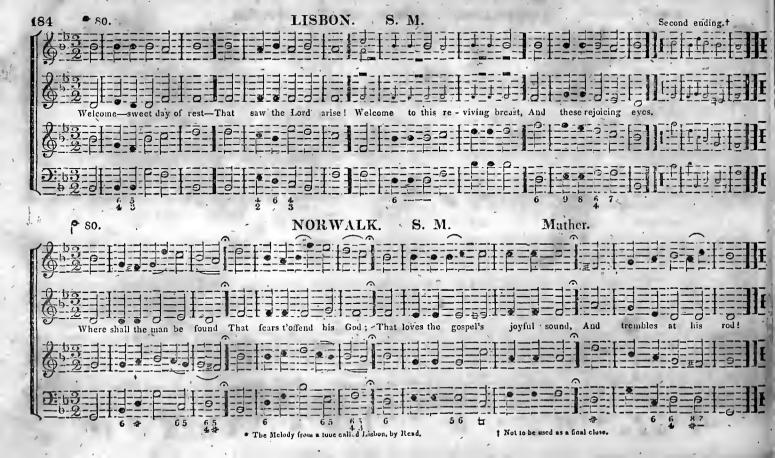


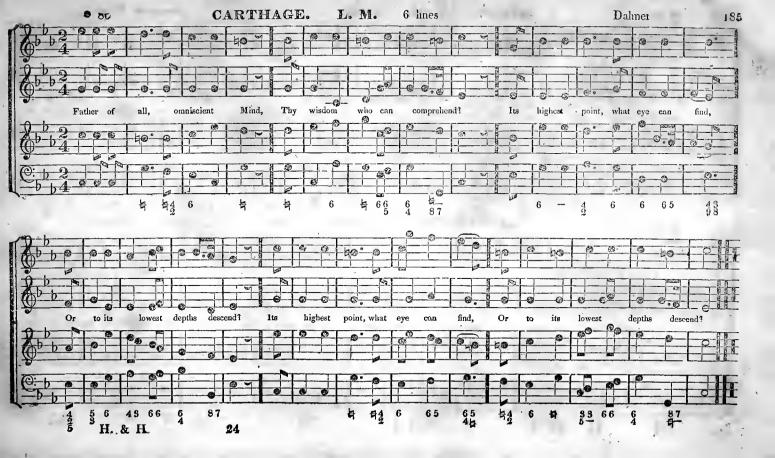




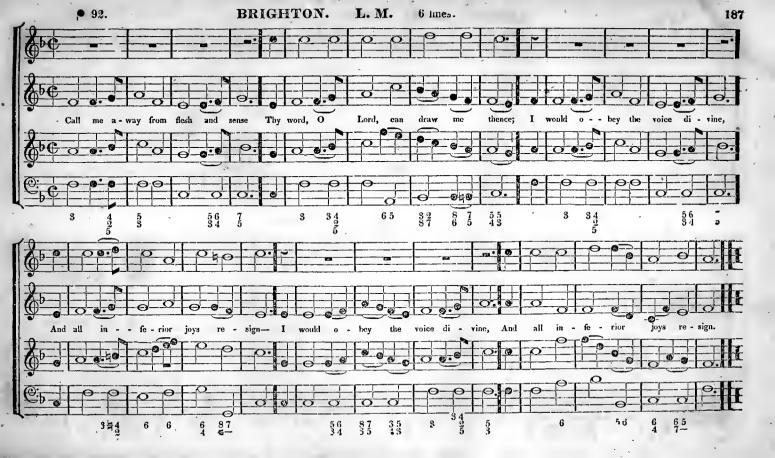








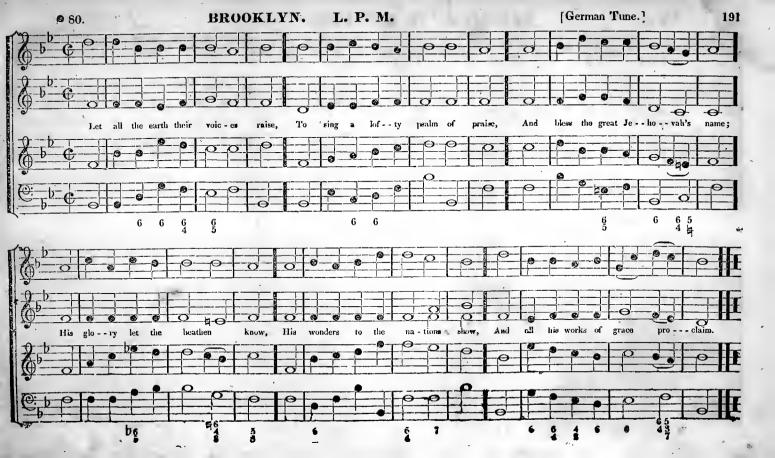










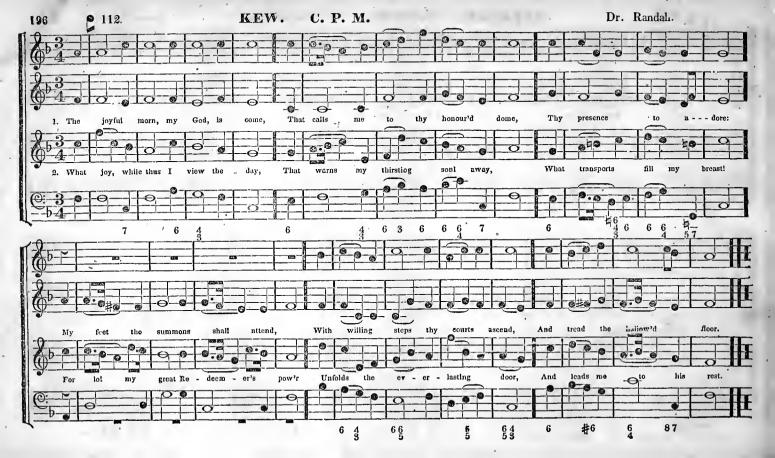






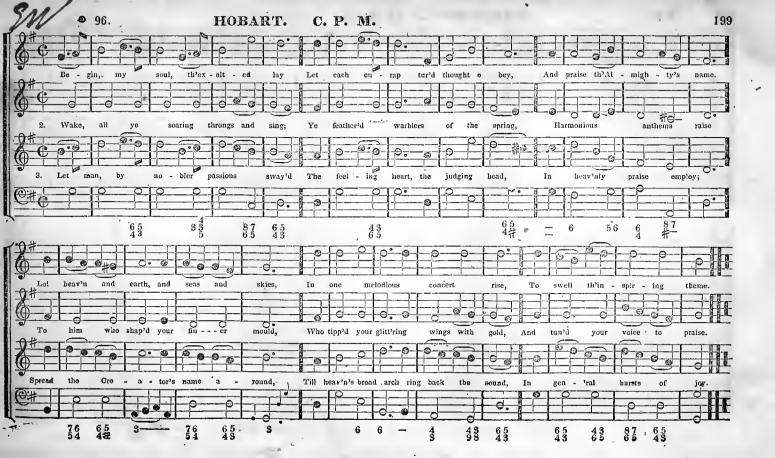




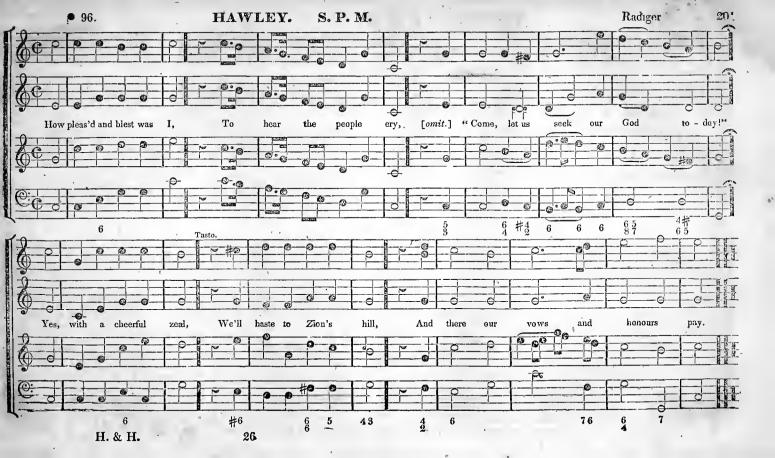












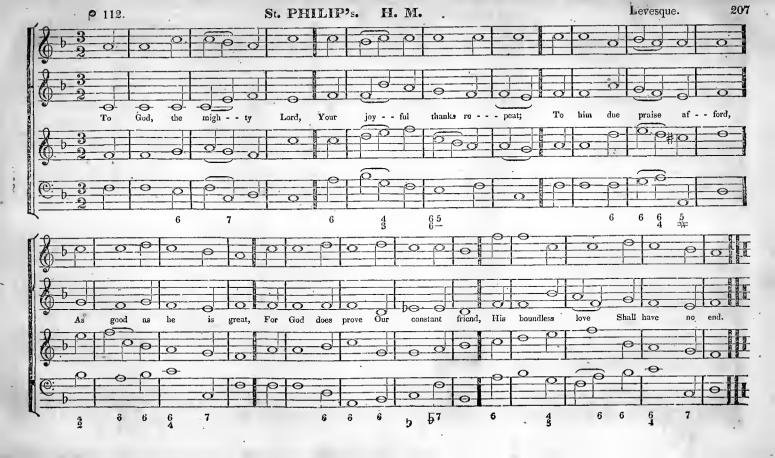




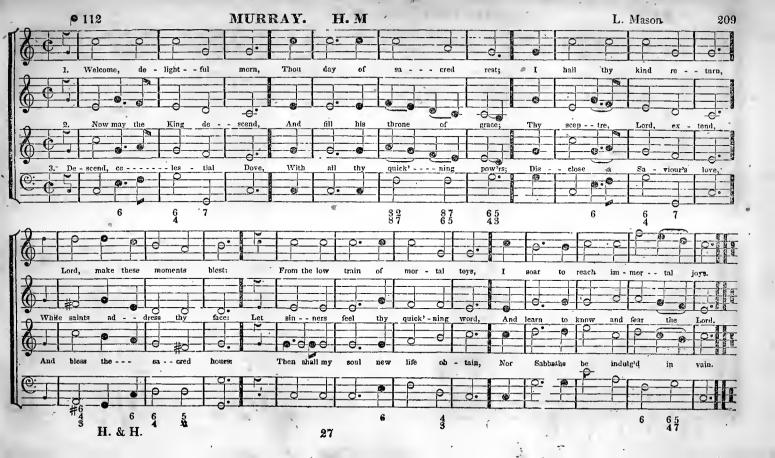








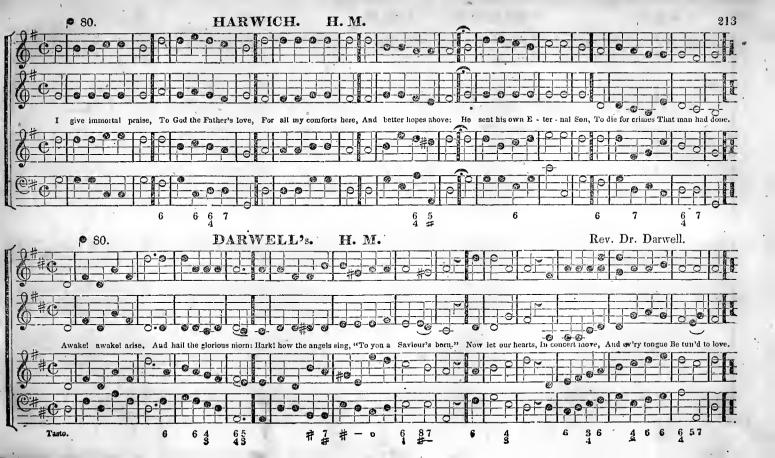










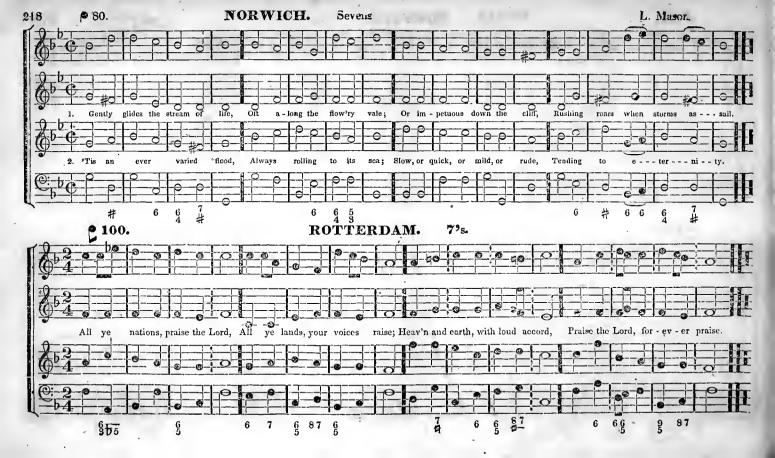


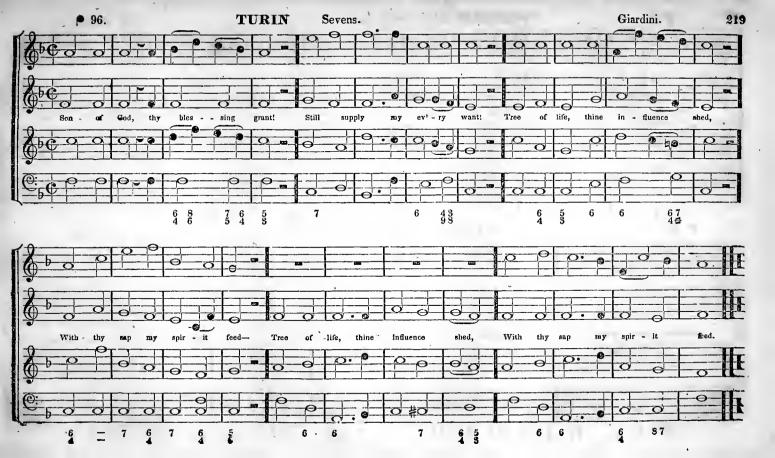












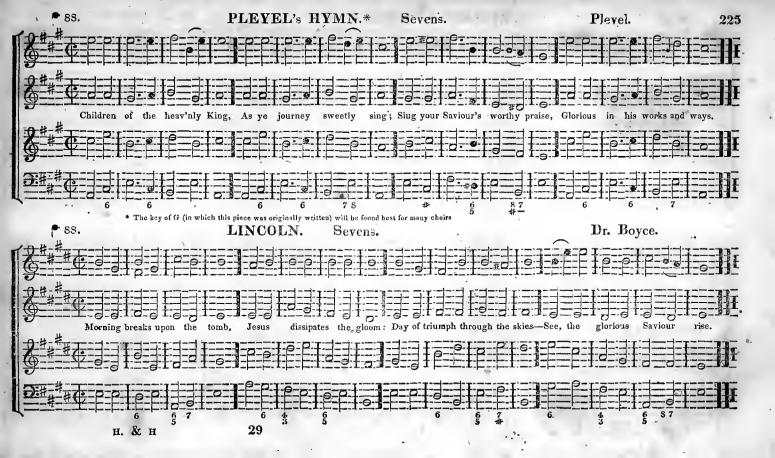


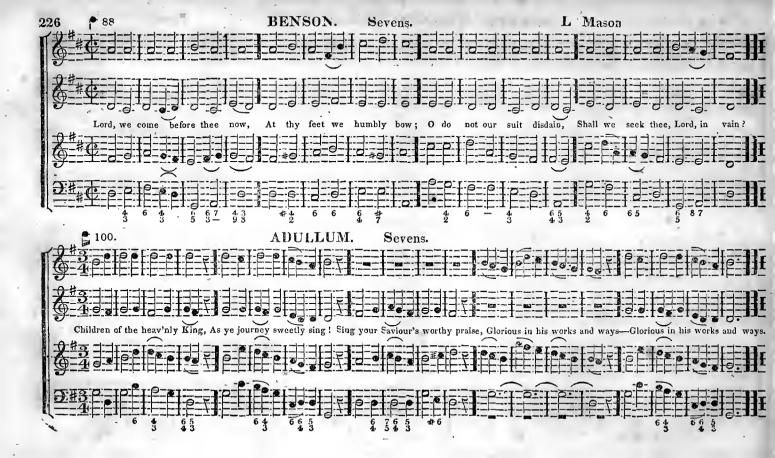


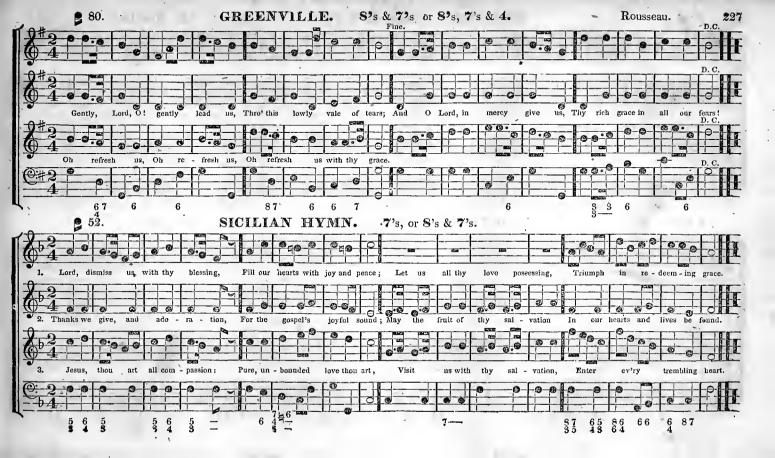


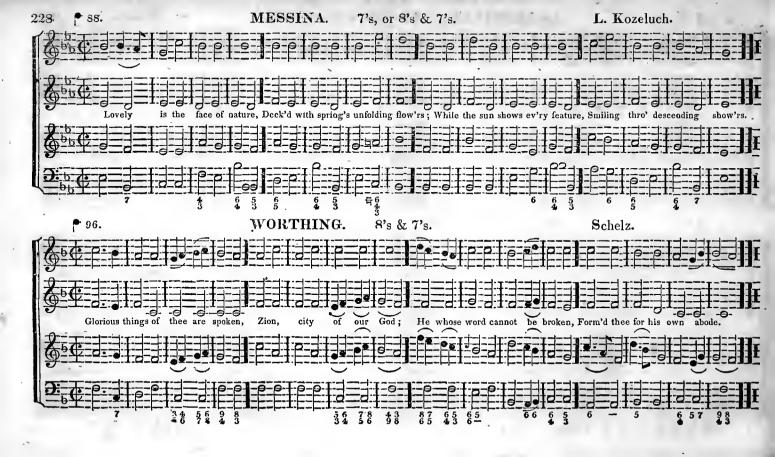








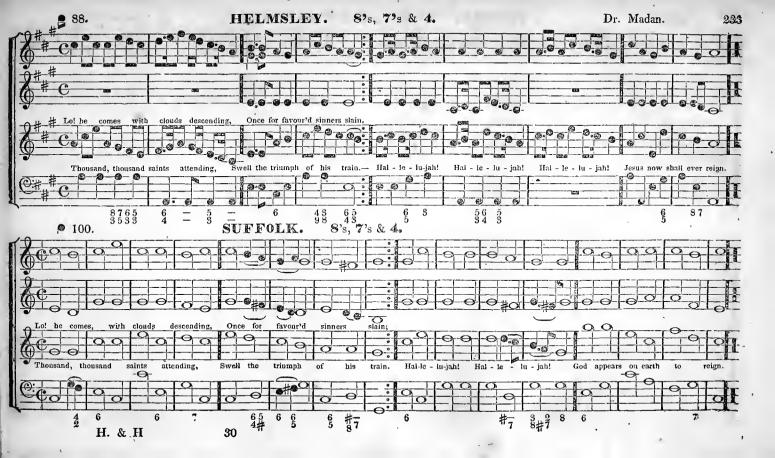


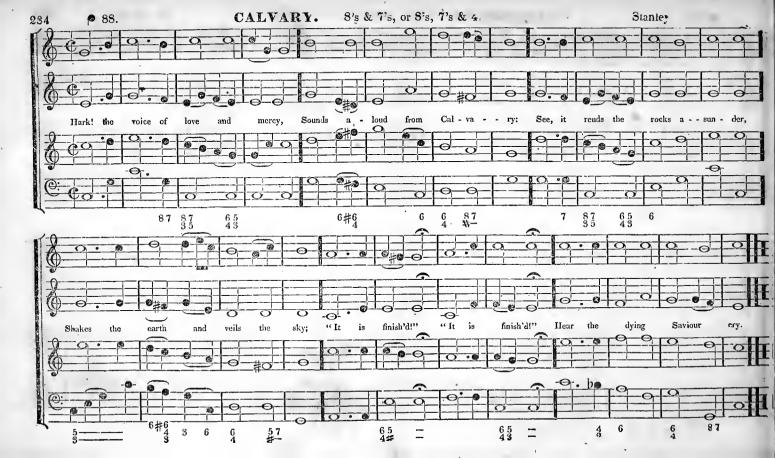


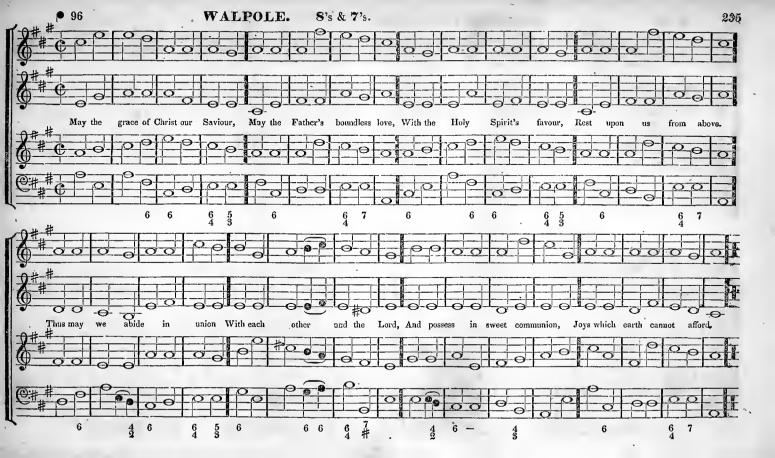


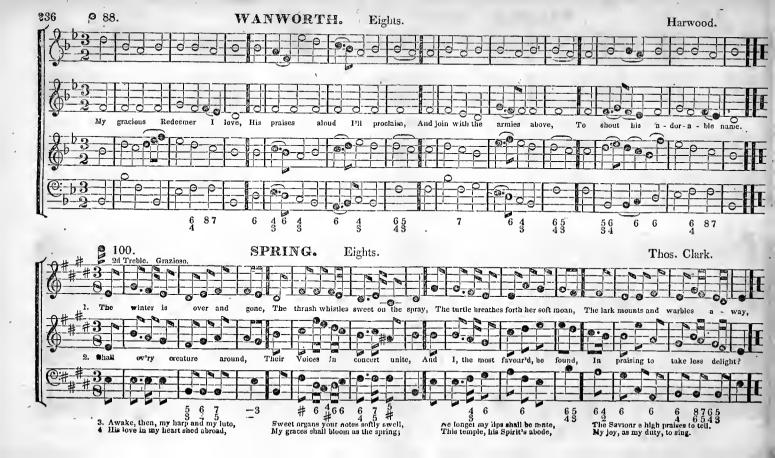














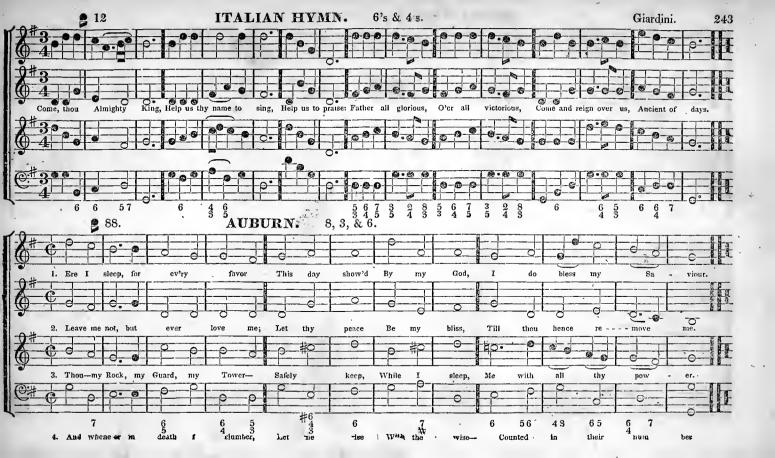




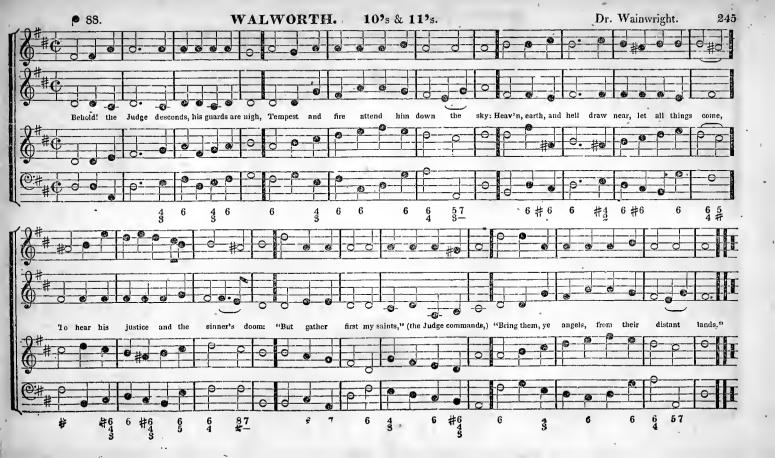




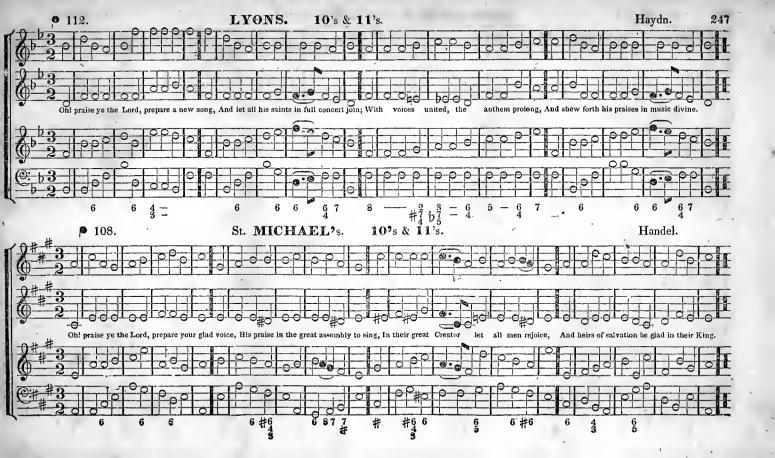


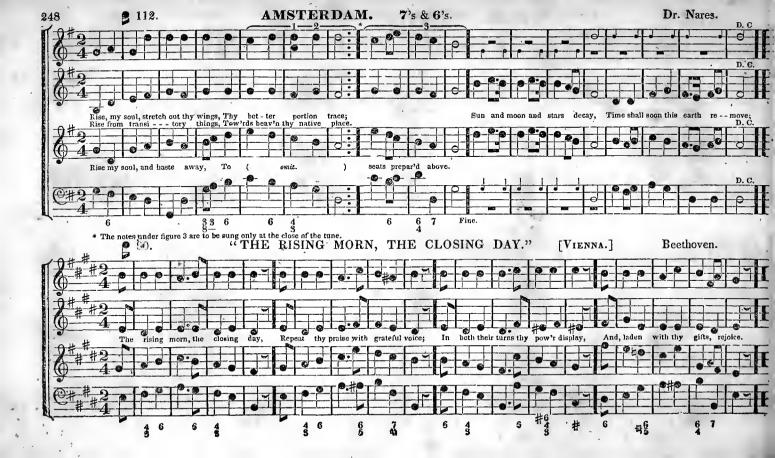




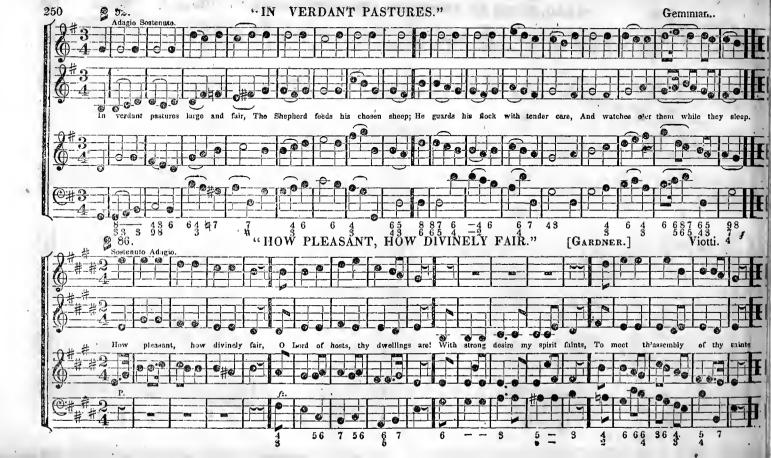


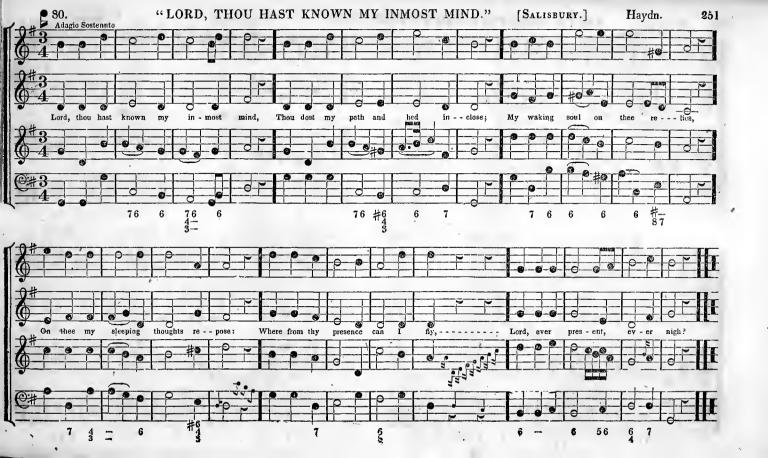




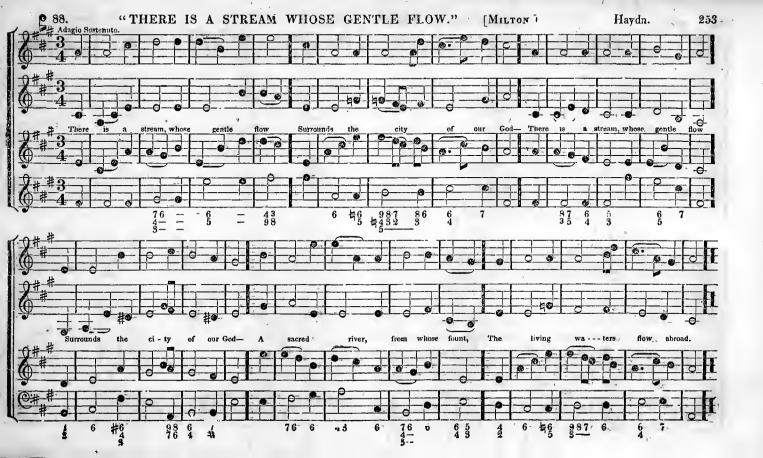




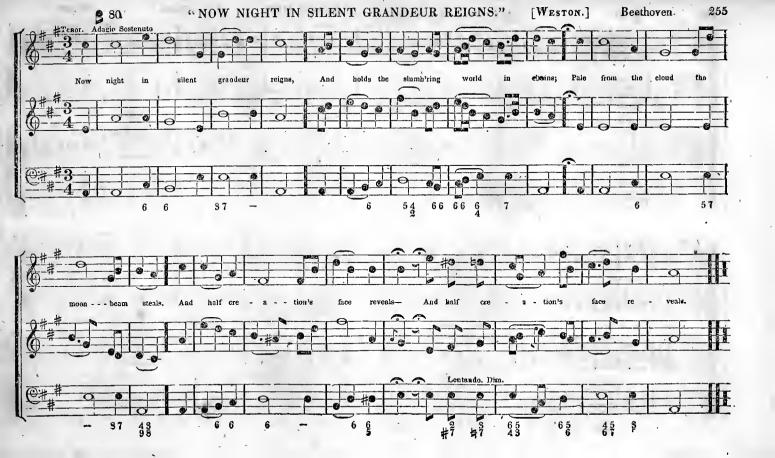


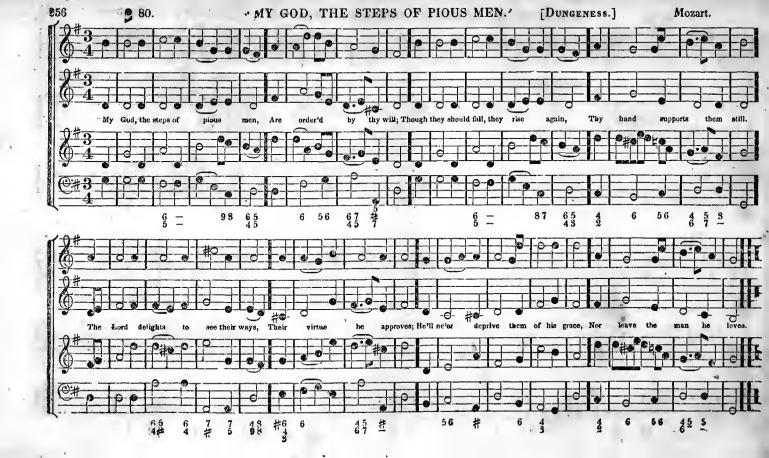




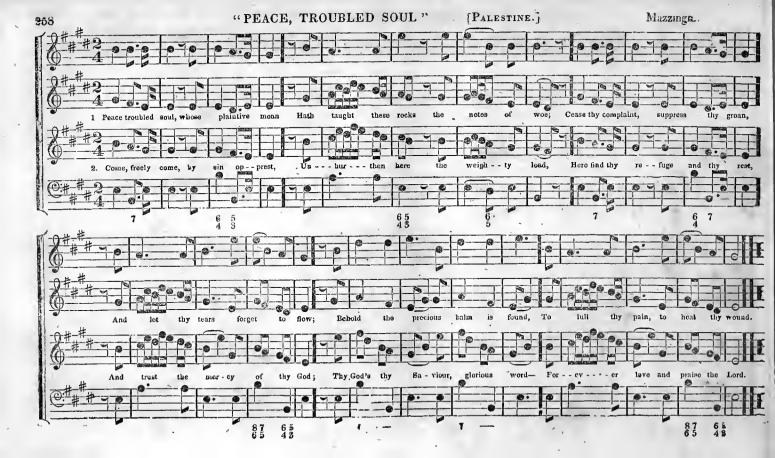


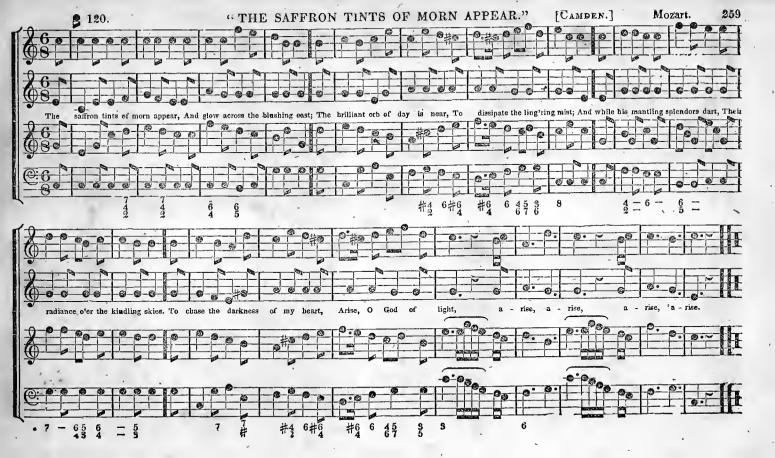


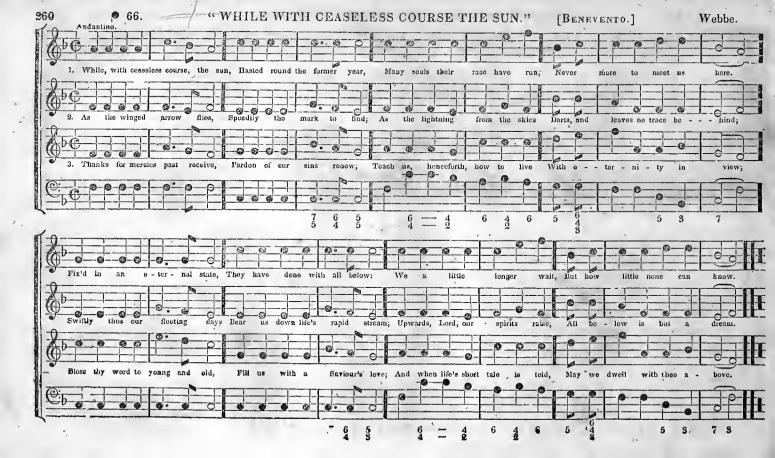


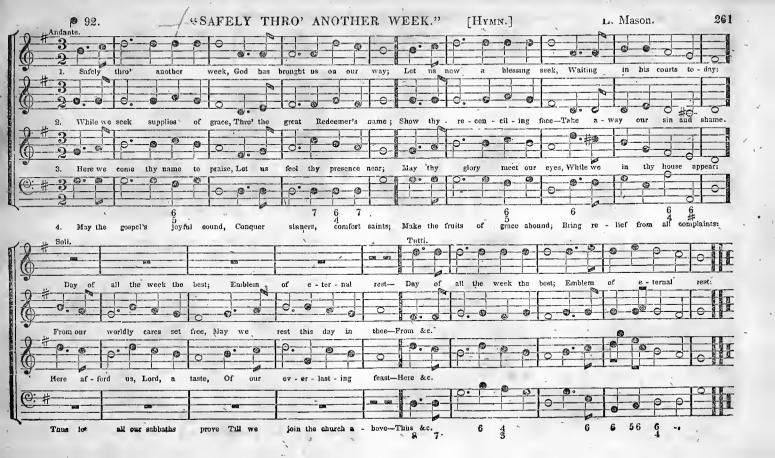


























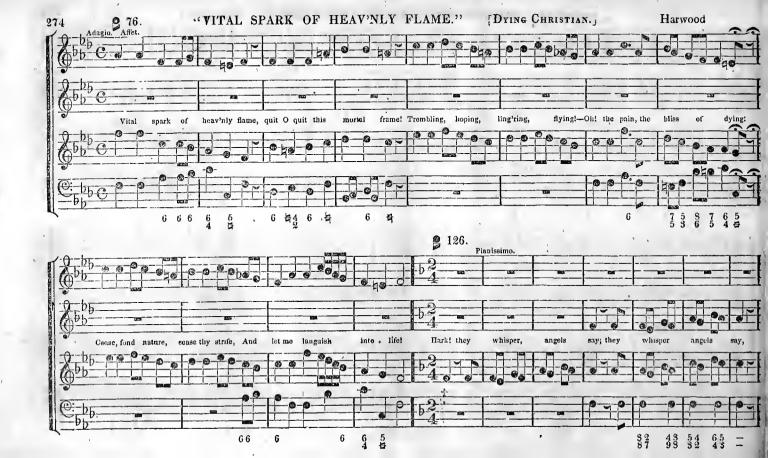






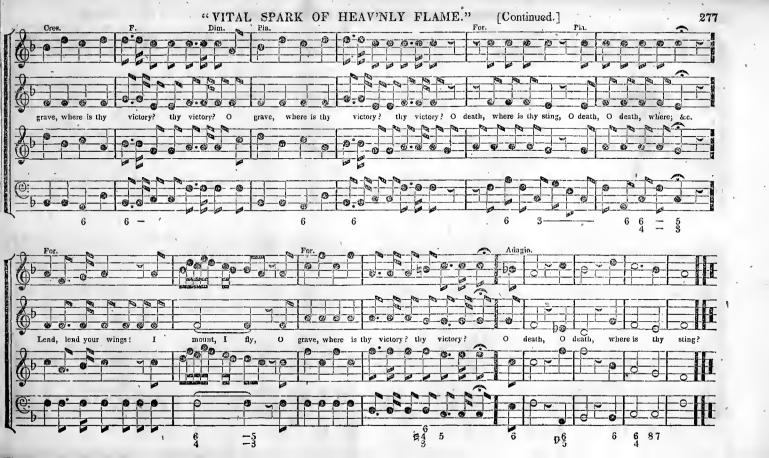








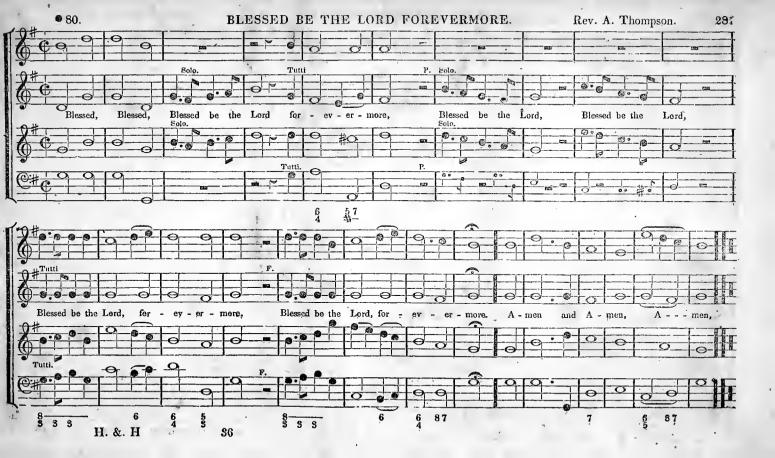






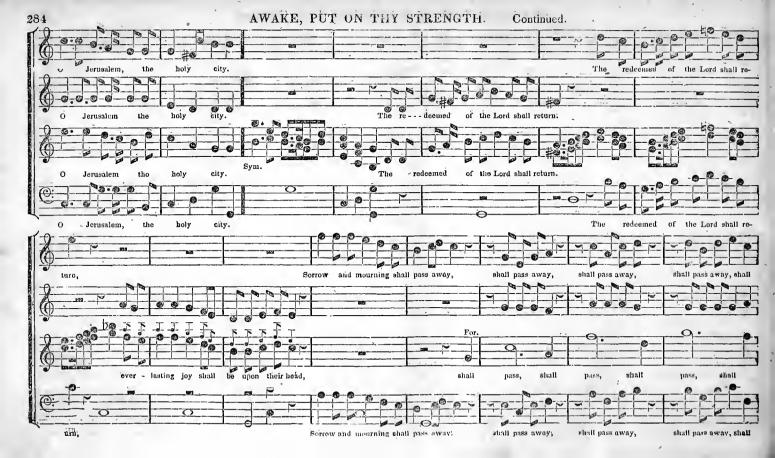






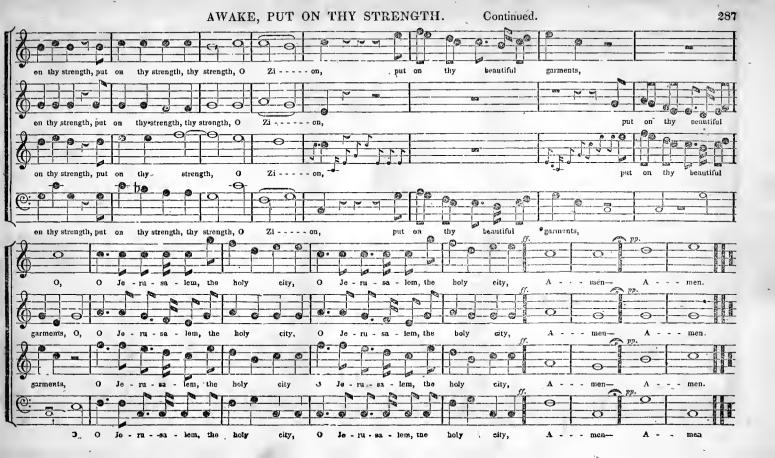












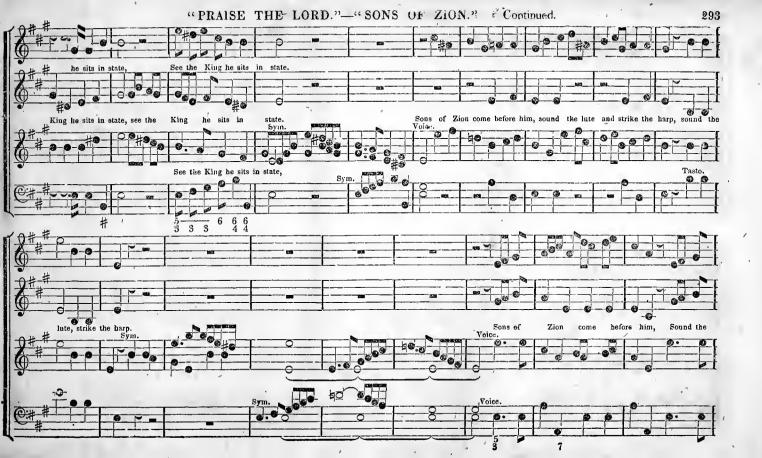






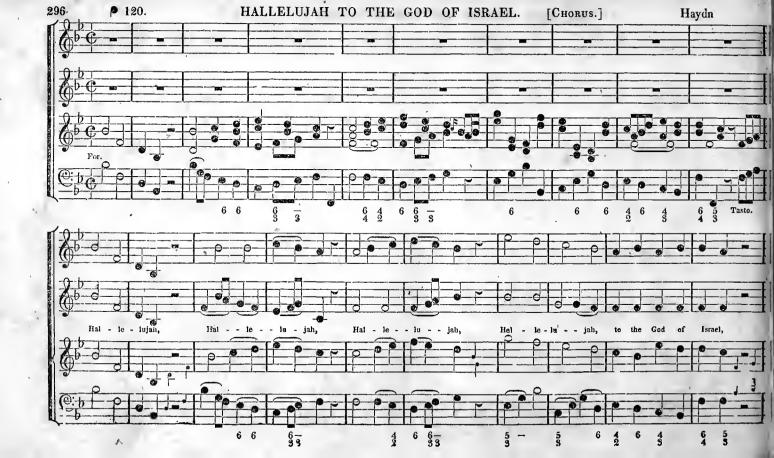


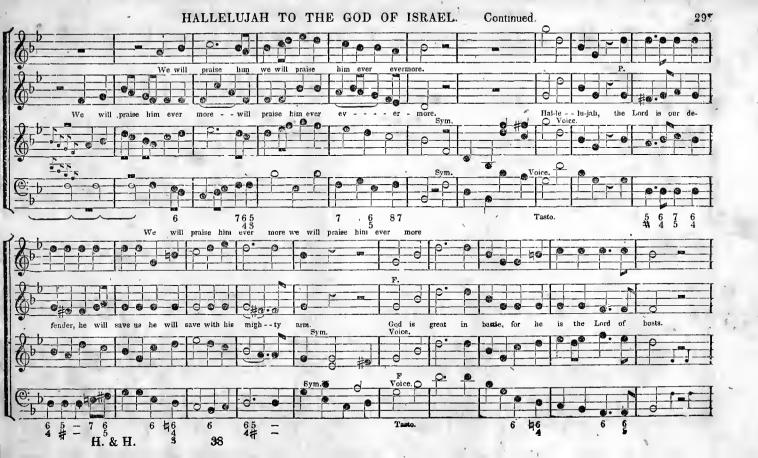


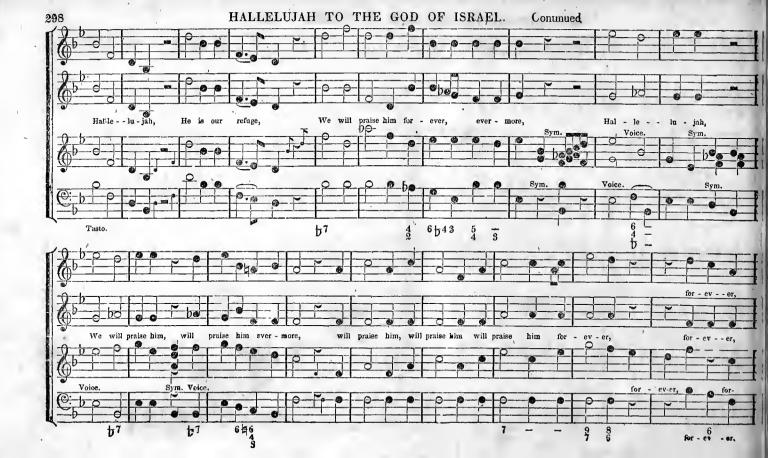




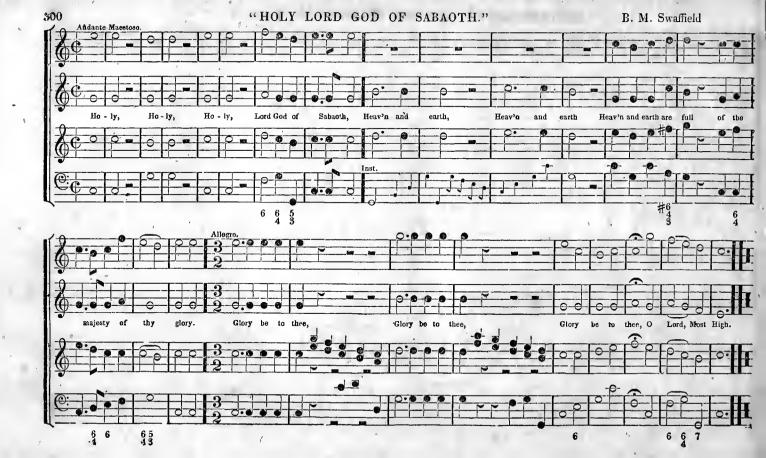


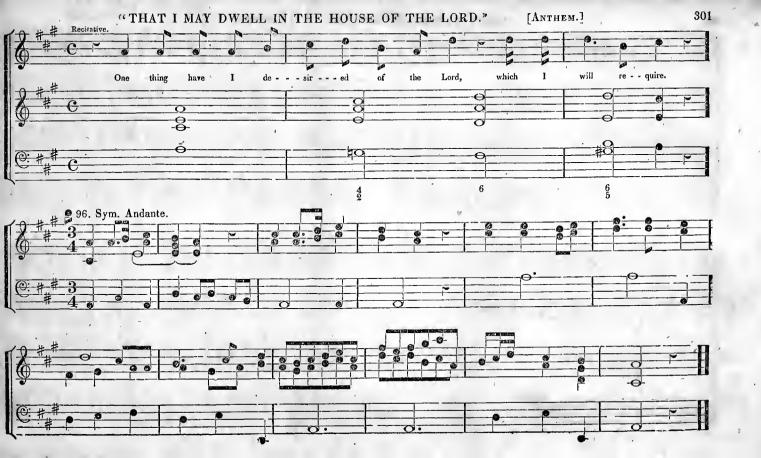


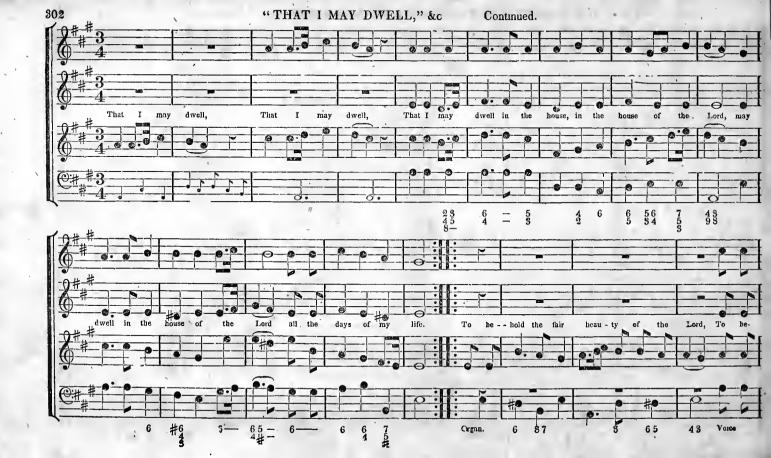




















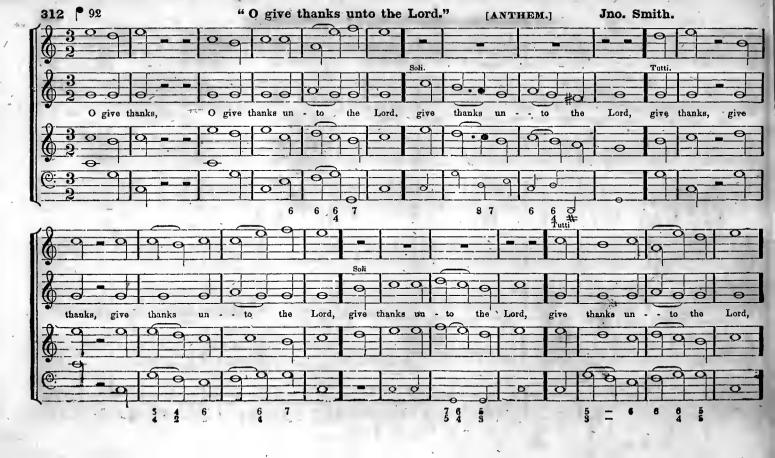










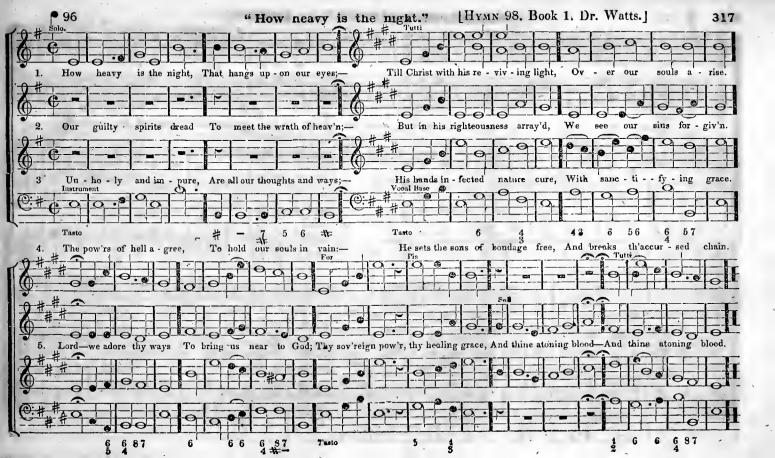
























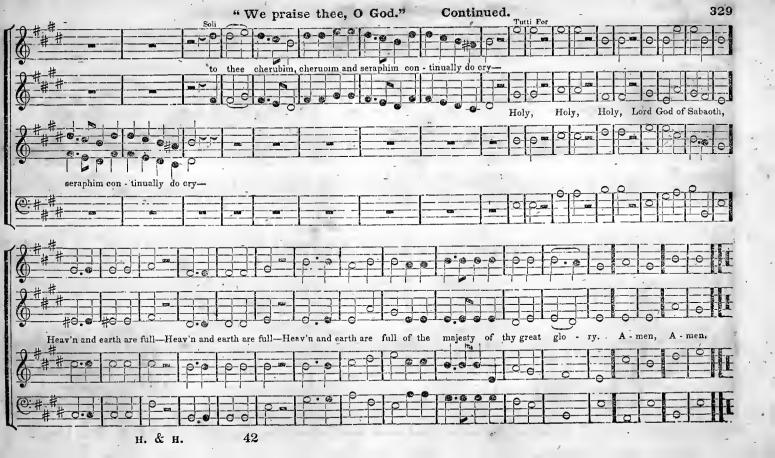
















































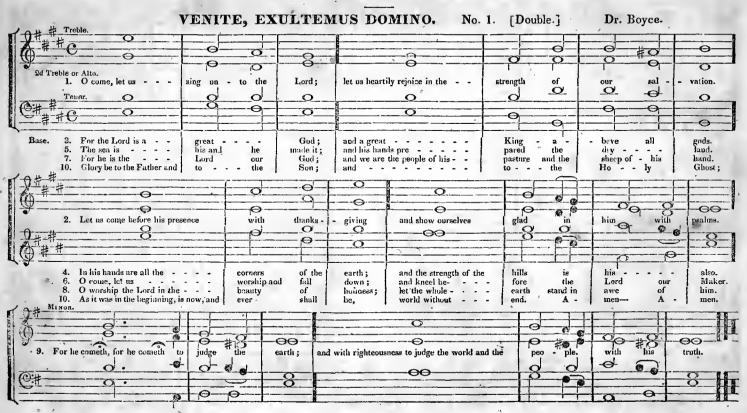
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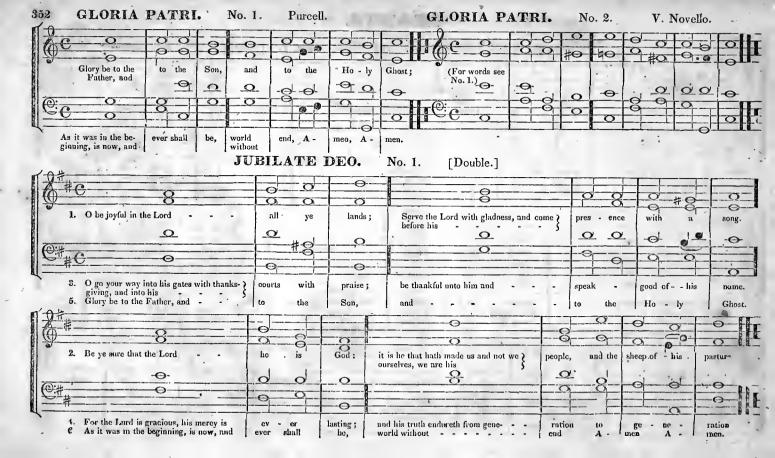






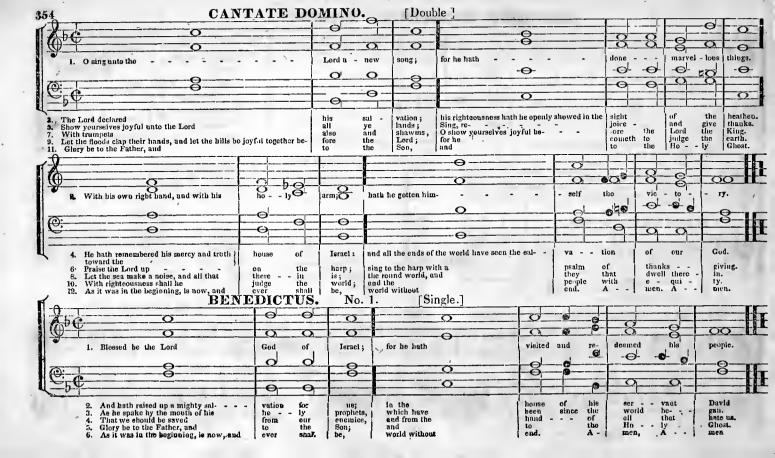
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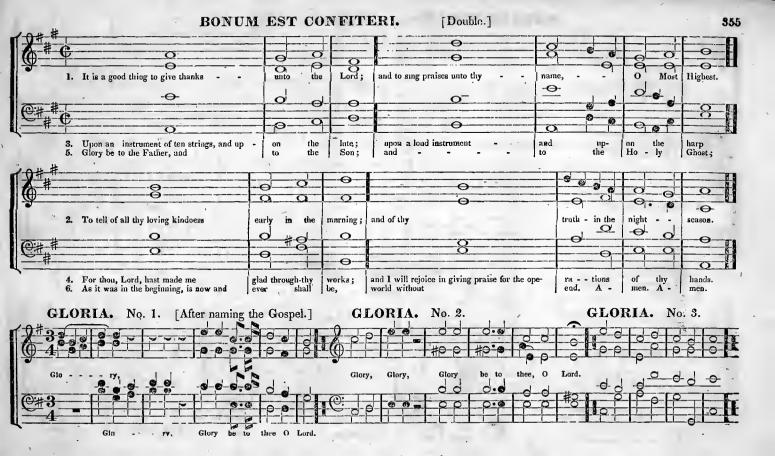


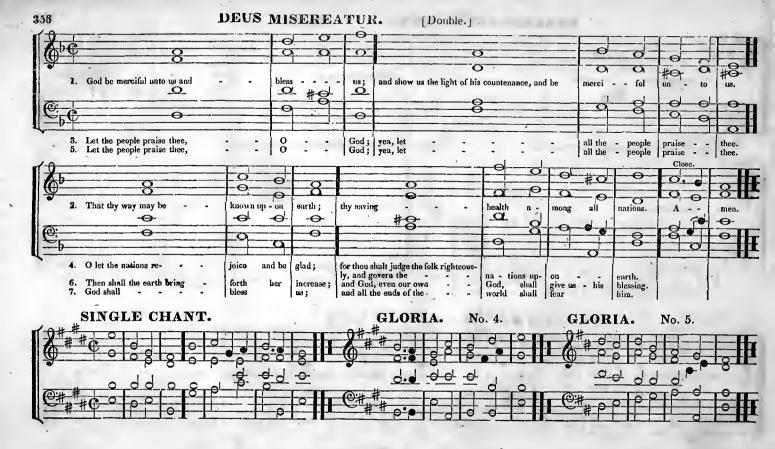




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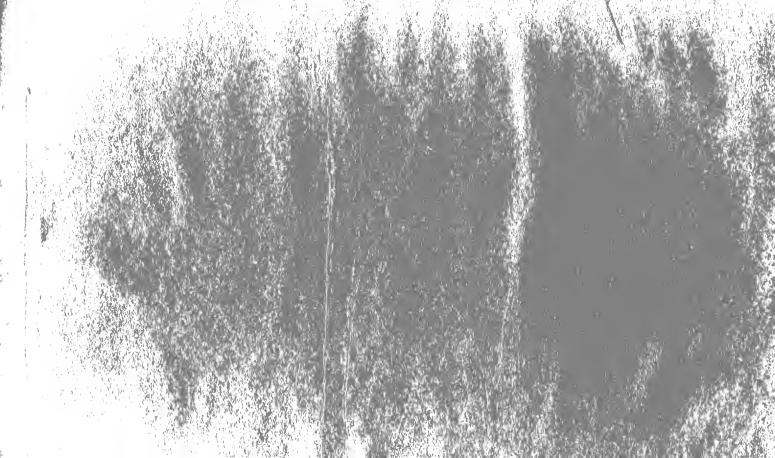
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